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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE

SWADESHI INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXI NO. 186

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1933

TWELVE PAGES

KASTURBA SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS

Out Of The Gloaming.

"Roy's Weekly" is more loyal or royal than the British Press and asks the latter to take a leaf out of its own book—old copy perhaps. While some of the British papers have condemned aerial bombing as "inhuman," the Delhi paper arrives at the conclusion that it is humane.

It believes that the Frontier problem is peculiar and that "the methods of the British have (sic) hitherto been too 'human'." Beautiful, isn't it? The paper ought to be the rage among the Military now.

Like British junkies the paper believes that India presents a problem of its own and says that the tribesmen believe in one law—Take what you can; just like the great Services we suppose, who always want more.

But our Indian Services are heaven born and their salaries too, while the Frontier law is the "law of the gangster and of the dacoits." This has, of course, nothing to do with British laws. It only refers to the tribes who resist the onward march of British civilisation. Such ingratitude!

"Roy's Weekly" is content to make a timely protest against all those scoundrels "who would bomb the Indian Frontier," and assures the world that India stands behind the Government!

It would be interesting to know who is standing behind "Roy's Weekly" just now!

But it is a great relief to turn from bombing to the tidal wave of freedom which is to sweep over India through the W. P. The outlook is very hopeful. For Provincial Autonomy is to come in 1935 and Central Responsibility will take only seven years more—with luck.

The reason for this is obvious. Baldwin, wise man, has come to a working arrangement with the Conservative Party and India in the bargain. So the Indian Empire is safe, and the Conservative Party—Who lives if the Tory Party dies?

We did the U. P. great injustice yesterday by singing out Madras for the signal honour of having Acharya as the first Indian on the Defence of India League. Our apologies to U. P. Sir Mahomed Yakub attended a Defence League lunch and condemned the transfer of law and order to "popular ministers."

The Director of Information is good enough to inform us that we were wrong yesterday in stating that the majority of Mahatma Gandhi's fellow-countrymen voted against the law under which he was convicted. We stand corrected but unabashed.

We are glad the Director of Information watches out for misinformation. We have often wondered how he fills in his time during those long intervals between the preparation and issue of meagre information about things that don't much interest the public. Now we have a clue. Whoopie!

But if we had the D. O. I.'s job we wouldn't be so ready to stir up discussion on this point. Let us admit that our statement was technically incorrect. Morally, the point we intended to make stands. So we don't apologise.

An examination of the Division list on the third reading of the Bill shows that the voting was 48 for the Bill and 19 against—69 members only, out of 85 attending, having taken part in the voting.

Of the 48 members who formed the majority, if we eliminate

POLICE CUT OFF MARCH TO RAS

Women Satyagrahis Get Six Months R.I. And "C" Class

Congress Arrests In Ajmer And Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD Aug. 8.

The City Magistrate who conducted the trial in a Cottage near the Central Gate of the Sabarmati Jail delivered judgment.

Srimati Kasturba Gandhi was awarded Six Months, simple imprisonment and "A" Class, in view of her mode of living social status and advanced age.

Of the fifteen other ladies of the Ashram who were separately tried, two ladies, namely Miss Premaben Kantak, B. A., Lady Superintendent, Girls Hostel, Gandhiji's Ashram, and Mrs Durgaben, wife of Mr. Mahadev Desai, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and recommended to be placed in the "B" class.

The rest were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and recommended to C class.

KARTURBA'S TRIAL.
The trial against Kasturba Gandhi and other sixteen ladies arrested yesterday, commenced this morning at 8 o'clock in a cottage about 75 feet distance from the central gate of the jail.

About 20 persons related to Ashramites were allowed to enter in the court including eight ladies.

Kasturba alone was first tried before the City Magistrate, Mr. Shaikh Bapalal, L.I.B. Inspector was first examined. He stated the circumstances under which the order was served, saying he had explained the order in Gujarati, and informed they would be arrested if they did not leave the jail limit.

INTENDED TO DISOBEY ORDER
Kasturba at this stage stated to the court they were under the impression that the area where they took the seat was not prohibited, and that they had to reach the Ashram in an hour. They certainly intended to disobey the

the Ministers and others holding Government jobs and all the other nominated members and Europeans, we find that the total number of popularly elected members who supported the Bill was only 17 or two less than the elected members who voted against it.

The official members, of course, had to support the Bill whether they liked it or not and the nominated non-official members, well, they have to toe the line. Altogether it is quite plain what would have happened to a measure of this kind in a legislature wholly elected at elections which were not boycotted by a large section of voters.

Our comment was made a propos of the boast that the law under which Gandhi was convicted was passed by a Legislature composed of a majority of his own countrymen. And in the circumstances the boast is clearly not justified.

"Don't worry any more about him, dear. There are plenty more fish in the sea." "I know," said the jilted one, "but he was a gold fish."

KHWAEZAI'S FOR PEACE

No Hostility From Group Of Upper Mohmands

BUT BAEZAI'S DISAGREE

Reconnaissance Plane Fired At By Party, But No Damage

SIMLA, Aug. 8.
For the first time since the aerial operations commenced over Bajaur territory early last week a reconnaissance plane was fired at by a party of tribesmen three times with bullets but without damage to the plane.

This occurred on the evening of the 6th in the neighbourhood of Lakai outside Halimzai area. The aeroplane retaliated by dropping a bomb in open area in a village with the result that there was no further sniping. The party, who fired is believed to have numbered 60 belonging to a group of the upper Mohmand Tribe called Baezais.

NOT HOSTILE

There is another group of the upper Mohmands in the adjacent area called Khwaezais but there has been no sign of hostility from them. On the other hand, eight people of the latter group came to Ghalana to interview the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, camped with the Peshawar Brigade evidently to talk over terms. This move of the Khwaezais does not appear to meet with the wishes of the reluctant Baezais, who have, therefore, started quarrelling over the advisability of opening peace terms.

CAMEL TRACK COMPLETE
As for Kotkai it has not been bombed since Saturday. The camel track to Ghalana is now complete and motor transport track is being made with the help of about a thousand persons, some of whom are believed to be ex-Red Shirt agitators.—A. P.

BAIZAIS TRUCULENT
SIMLA, Aug. 8.
Conversations with eight Khwaezai maliks who came to Ghalana indicated that they were very friendly disposed, but they expressed the opinion that Baizais, their neighbours, were truculent and might attack them.

It is understood that the Government of India propose for the present to adopt a policy of "wait and see" and are keeping the Afghan Government informed of developments.

If the agitation subsides, there is a likelihood of a joint border jirga being arranged eventually by both Governments to conclude a pact.

One of the bones of contention is said to be the possession by the Halimzais of an old gun captured by them from Upper Mohmands last year.—A. P.

LAHORE BAZAR TENSION
Minor Incident Leads To Communal Fracas

LAHORE, Aug. 8.
A minor incident in the Lahore City Bazar this afternoon suddenly took a communal turn and riot appeared imminent leading to police being ordered to stand to and prevent a panic.

It appears that a Muslim entered a house occupied by an aged Hindu. The latter raised an alarm and the intruder ran away, but was pursued and thrashed by Hindu shop-keepers of the bazar.

The intervention of some Muslims at once made it a communal affair, and large crowds collected on both the sides. The police, however, rushed to the spot and prevented the trouble assuming more alarming proportions.—A. P.



Mr. M. K. Desai, one of the "Meerut Conspiracy Case" accused, found not guilty and released, whose interview appeared in Monday's "Chronicle".

NAZI POLICE TO GO

Auxiliary Force Has Fulfilled Its Purpose, Says Goering

(Special Cable)
BERLIN, Aug. 8.
Capt. Goering has announced that the Nazi Auxiliary Police in Prussia would be dissolved on August 15 as it has "completely fulfilled the purpose of its formation," which was to assist regular police in quelling disturbances during Hitler's accession to power.

GERMANY CLIMBS DOWN?
(Special Cable)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
When the Austrian Charge d'Affaires called on the Foreign Office this afternoon, he was informed that the German Government gave assurances to the Italian Government on August 6 that it would do its best to prevent incursions of aeroplanes over the Austrian territory, and check the wireless propaganda against the Austrian Government by tightening the censorship.

The German Government had also disapproved of the acts of terrorism committed against the Austrian Government, although it was not prepared to accept any responsibility for them.

The Austrian Charge d'Affaires was informed that in view of the assurances given by the German Government, the British Government hoped there would be no repetition of these incidents.

The German Government yesterday informed the British Charge d'Affaires that as the objective immediately desired by the Government has been attained, it is now hoped that the whole series of incidents will be liquidated.

The British view is that the German reply to the British representative on August 7 has not affected the German assurances given on August 6.

STOP PRESS
PRIZE FOR CODOSS & ROSSI.
LONDON, August 8.
It is understood that Codos and Rossi will fly in their plane back from Rayak to Le Bourget and on their return they will be presented with the prize of millions of francs offered by the Government for long-distance record.

ALLEGED MARXISTS ARRESTED
(Special Cable).
BERLIN, August 8.
Alfred Braun, a former German broadcast announcer and four other former broadcast chiefs, were arrested and removed to Oranienburg concentration camp. The men were arrested in bed during the night by the police and the Nazis. The arrests are stated to have been made due to the revelations of "excessive salaries" which they have been drawing under the Marxist system in union towns.

Roosevelt Plan Goes Phut

Cotton Contraception Proves Abortive

Bureau Report Shows Enormous Yield And Sold Out Market Averts Price Crash

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT)
BOMBAY Aug. 8.
11 p. m.

In these days of abnormal trade depression and devaluation of currencies, the commercial world still moves round the old theory of supply and demand, determining the course of commodity prices. This is Cent per cent. correct to-day in the case of American Cotton

The Washington Administration have voluntarily thrown of the gold standard with a view to raise prices and improve the internal economic condition of the United States of America. With the abnormal decline in the value of dollar, commodity prices, including cotton began to soar high and the Government aimed to re-establish 1926 price level which was 10 to 12 cents for American cotton.

BULLISH FACTORS.
Several measures were adopted and the whole country backed the aims and objects of the present Administration. Prices advanced by leaps and bounds. The World Economic Conference also gave additional support and the severe drought in Texas and Oklahoma carried the bullish enthusiasm to the highest level and cotton prices rose to 12 cents.

The U. S. Agricultural Secretary introduced a novel plan to reduce the prospective supply with a view to maintain the higher price level. President Roosevelt made a personal appeal to cotton growers to reduce the growing crop by 25 to 50 per cent giving attractive option to farmers to abandon acreage.

The response was wonderful and now the world will be surprised to know the situation of the supply of raw cotton.

The official statement showed that response outran expectation and the crop would be reduced by about 3½ million bales. The amount of compensation of farmers is to be paid from the yield of the Processing Tax of 420 cents on the production of cloth in the States. Several other measures like the Blanket Code and Recovery Act are also in operation.

On the other hand, rising prices of cotton induced cotton growers to put a large area under cotton cultivation, which, according to official report is 40,700,000 acres.

BEFORE BUREAU REPORT.
The New York Cotton Futures market opened to-day at a rise of 4 points and after a further rise of 4 points ruled easy and closed unchanged before the report.

In the local cotton market Broach A/M delivery opened at night at Rs. 220/8 and closed at Rs. 221/12 before the receipt of the Bureau Report. There was a large attendance of operators in the market to watch the course of cotton prices and digest the Bureau Report.

The rumour of Bureau 103 lac bales was afloat in the local market, and prices were quoted Rs. 228 for Broach A/M delivery.

GIVES RUDE SHOCK.
The Bureau's estimate was a surprise even to the bear operators. The crop is estimated 12-14,000 bales, condition 74.2 and yield per acre 198 lbs. Ginnings upto August 1 were 171,000 bales and the indicated area for harvest is estimated at 29,700,000 acres. The report was construed as a

The police filed a charge-sheet to-day against H. D. Raja to show cause why he should not be bound over for good behaviour on his own bond of Rs. 500 and a surety in similar sum. As Raja was sick in a penitentiary, the case has been posted for August 12.—A. P.

CHARGE SHEET AGAINST RAJA
MADRAS, Aug. 8.
The police filed a charge-sheet to-day against H. D. Raja to show cause why he should not be bound over for good behaviour on his own bond of Rs. 500 and a surety in similar sum. As Raja was sick in a penitentiary, the case has been posted for August 12.—A. P.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon will pay three days' visit to Madras in the middle of December. Their Southern India tour will probably include Travancore and Fudota.

AJMER ARRESTS

Women & Children Hauled Up For Shouting Slogans

AJMER, August 8.
Eight women, including Mrs. Ramnarain Chowdhry recently released from jail, and Mrs. Krishnagopal Gurg, with six children and five men, including Bajinath were arrested under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act for marching in procession and shouting Congress and revolutionary slogans.

The challan is presented already, but the City Magistrate being at Nasirabad, the case comes up for hearing to-morrow.—A. P.

order, but would have left the limit if properly explained.

EVIDENCE OF D S P. AND SUB-INSPECTOR.
D S P. Nadirshah, and Sub-Inspector Shukla were examined. They stated the new orders made, adding that they were fully explained.

Kasturba, agreeing with Nadirshah's statement that they were to be arrested, but as they intended to break the order they did not obey.

In reply to a question by the magistrate, she said they had not committed any offence. She declined to sign the charge-sheet, saying she had already signed the witness form.

PREMA KANTAK'S TRIAL.
At 8-40 the case concluded and Prema Kantak, one of the sixteen was summoned from the jail for trial.

Kasturba Gandhi remained in the Court all the time the trial lasted.

Prema Kantak, declining to (Continued on page 8.)

FABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for Overseas:—Shift Engineers, Monotype Machine Operators, Boiler-maker, Chargemen and Telegraphists. And for Bombay Qualified and Competent Accountants, Cashiers and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply with certificates to P. Dubash & Co. Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort. (1050).

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseas: Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government), Sukkur, Sind. (1015).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meador's Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Applications are invited for the post of a Lady Doctor in charge of the Indian Women's Aid Society's Hospital at Hubli. Applicants should possess the degree of M.B.B.S. or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those speaking Marathi and Kanarese. Pay rises from Rs. 175 p.m. by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 225, with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 30. Limited private practice will be allowed. The post will be vacant on September 1st. Applications should reach R.S.N.S. Chitgupi, Hon. Secretary, not later than August 16th. (7087).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

Benares Admission and Senior Cambridge easiest passports for Indian and Continental degrees. For sure success. Apply personally to General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (1051).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Rajchur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochín, Nidadavole, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mohow and Amraoti. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notice

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.
Chief Customs Office,
Jannagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933. Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning. Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State
7062

NOTICE

VISHNU SUGAR MILLS,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 18th August, 1933, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and of conducting all other business which ought to be conducted at such Statutory Meeting.

By Order,
BILASRAI BENARASILAL & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1933. 7086

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) of high class dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, richly upholstered Chesterfield suites, compactum, wardrobes, box mattress beds, expanding dining tables, American roll top desks, gramophone, perambulator, ice refrigerator, old China and Satsumaware, etc., at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort. On view, Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE EMERALDS, PEARLS, ETC. Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of Pledge Mr. Shankerlal G. Kapadia and on account and at the risk of Pledge Mr. Shankerlal Chhotahal Ghasia, Insolvent:—Loose emeralds, and one pearl. Terms:—25 per cent. deposit. GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Central Stores, Chinchpokli:—Unserviceable stores such as Kerosene and Bombay lamps, waste-not taps, pulleys, meters, drums, steel casks, furniture, etc. On the same day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road:—Unserviceable stores such as: W. I. and C. I. scrap, tyres, electric wire, steam rollers, lorries, brass borings, wheels, rims, motor lamps, etc.

On Friday, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot:—Unserviceable stores such as galvanized shafts, tubs, rubber, zinc and aluminium scrap, rubber hose, belting canvas, batteries, kerosene tins, drums, iron pipes, motor car and its accessories, trolley wheels, machines, engineering stores, primus stoves, hospital accessories, typewriters, clocks, furniture, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale. BENNETT & CO.

Notice To Jurymen

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 9th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th August, 1933.

7089

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TOM WALLS

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STANLEY LUPINO

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IT IS THE ONE SURE WAY TO DRIVE AWAY THE DEPRESSION!

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M-G-M's Sensational drama of judicial corruption.

Glorious 3rd Week!

Don't fail to see the THRILLING & MOST EMOTIONAL LOVE-ROMANCE OF PUNJAB WITH

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BHAKTA PRALHAD

Our New Stars

Miss RATNAPRABHA

—KAYADHOO

Master MOHAN

—PRALHAD

They Are Coming!!

WATCH for the DATE and THEATRE

TO-DAY!

THIS WEEK!!

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Mythological Marvel

SATI ANSUYA

Featuring

CHANDA, MUSHTARI, JAMSHEDJI

with a powerful cast.

A Moving picture from the Mythological lore, depicting the life of a great Sati and the birth of Trimurthi Saree Dattatraya. Director: MADANRAI VAKIL.

Shows: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun & Holidays extra at: 2-30.

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Gaekwar.
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Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

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WILL LANCASHIRE

RESPOND?

It Should Give Up Its Laissez-Faire Policy Says Nathan Laski

Mr. Nathan Laski writes as follows in a letter dated July 24 to the "Manchester Guardian":—

It is to be regretted that the various sections of the Lancashire cotton industry were not more adequately represented at Houldsworth Hall on Friday last, when Mr. H. P. Mody addressed a meeting on the subject of India's trade with Lancashire and the menace of Japanese competition.

Mr. Mody represented his case admirably and with a most engaging directness. It was instructive to listen to a point of view expressed in such crisp, succinct language, and he was certainly worthy of a much larger audience than he had. While he made it clear that his interests were primarily those of the Indian Millowners' Association, of which he is president, Mr. Mody also recognised the urgent necessity for a round-table conference such as I advocated at the last annual general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and through your columns some months ago, to consider the whole question. His visit should have had the effect of stimulating an immediate and general interest in a matter vital both to India and to Lancashire, and I suggest that efforts be made to arrange the projected conference with as little delay as possible.

At such a conference Indian interests will be effectively represented by Mr. Mody, and it is to be hoped that those delegated to represent Lancashire may be able to put forward some really constructive ideas and present its case with equal force and ability. Mr. Mody suggested that Lancashire has not always made the best of her relations with India, and the reproach is certainly not entirely unjustified. By prompt action in dealing with this problem of vital import to Lancashire let us make it clear that a spirit of laissez-faire no longer exists in any section of the trade.

HYDERABAD'S NEW

RESIDENT WELCOMED

HYDERABAD RESY, August 7.

H. E. H. the Nizam in the course of his speech at a dinner given at King Koti Palace to welcome the new Resident, Mr. Mackenzie, said: Sir Lennox Russell under whom he (Mr. Mackenzie) had served was one of his best friends, while Sir Terence Keyes whom he succeeded was also a sincere well-wisher of both his State and his family. Now he thought it augured well for the future that Mr. Mackenzie inherited his traditions directly from two such distinguished predecessors and I, therefore, hope that in his time my relations with the Residency will be cemented more strongly than ever.

RESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Resident, in the course of his reply to the toast of his health said:—

"One sometimes hears uninform people talk of high political appointments as posts of gilded ease. I do not think that the post of Resident at Hyderabad has ever been one of ease though in the past it was perhaps more gilded than in these days of salary cuts and super-taxes. To-day as His Exalted Highness observed it tends to become even more strenuous. We are confronted with situations and with problems perhaps more serious and more complex than ever confronted any Government in history and for the solution of which mutual goodwill and co-operation are increasingly necessary.—A. P.

C. P.'S NEW MINISTERS

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The C. P. Gazette Extraordinary dated Friday the 4th August, 1933, announces that the Governor of the Central Provinces has accepted the resignations of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur G. F. Jaiswal and the Hon'ble Dr. P. S. Deshmukh of their offices of Minister with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd August, 1933.

The same Gazette announces that in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 52 (1) of the Government of India Act, the Governor of Central Provinces is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Y. Shareef, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law and Mr. V. B. Chabral, M.L.C. as Ministers to administer the transferred subjects with effect from the 6th August, 1933.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Vadi. 4. 1899.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 15. 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 7. 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 11m.
Sunset—7h. 11m.
• Hightide 1-53. 14-16.
Lowtide 7-46. 20-28.
PHASES OF THE MOON: Last
Quarter 13th August. 9h.
19m. a.m. New Moon 21st Au-
gust. 11h. 18m. a.m. First
Quarter 28th August. 3h. 43m.
p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee,
4-10 p.m.

A lecture on Kingsley and the
Christian Socialists, by Rev.
James Kellock, at Bowen Me-
morial Hall, Lamington Road,
6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 10.
S.S. "Naldera" with the English
mails of July 27, due at 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, August 12.
S.S. "Ranpara" with the home-
ward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at
5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Rasputin and The
Empress". Daily at 6-30 and 10
p.m.
CARLTON: "The Love Race".
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "A Farewell to Arms".
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Blainey
Stone". Daily at 6-30 and 10
p.m.

WEST-END: "Maya Machhindra".
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sati Anusuya". Daily
at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Let Me Explain Dear".
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab".
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

3RD WEEK'S REVIVAL
And Still Going Strong!

So many patrons still
want to see RASPUTIN
AND THE EMPRESS that
we have been compelled
to run it for the rest of
the current week
Don't Miss This Chance
At Bombay's leading talkie house

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 4
p.m.

13 — Stirring Parts — 13
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

RASPUTIN

AND THE

EMPRESS

Starring for the First Time

JOHN

LIONEL

ETHEL

BARRYMORE

Also in the British News

(BY AIR MAIL)

DOYLE-PETERSEN

HEAVY-WEIGHT TITLE FIGHT

Exclusive To Olympia Theatre

NEXT SATURDAY

THE TWO STARS

YOU ALWAYS WANTED

TO PLAY TOGETHER

JOAN

CRAWFORD

GLORIOUS AS EVER AND

ARDENT

GARY COOPER

IN A DRAMA OF

YOUNG LOVE

GIVING ALL—RISKING ALL

TO-DAY

WE LIVE

Booking is Now Open.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cot-
ton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon Selection of Indian
Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European
Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market:
Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme.
Relay of Indian Music.
6-00 European Programme.
Relay from Pathe Cinema (By
kind permission of the Manage-
ment).
7-00 p.m. News available.
EDUCATIONAL HOUR:
"Education and Political Li-
berity" by Mrs. Sushila M. Tri-
lokerkar, in Marathi.
"Adult Education" by Miss Ka-
pila Khandwalla, in Gujarathi.
8-00 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold,
Securities, Wheat, Stock Exchange
and other Market Prices.
8-30 p.m. Empire Relay (recep-
tion satisfactory).
9-15 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening. Liverpool
Closing and Bombay Current
Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME:
9-25 p.m. Weather Report and
News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.

A VARIETY SHOW.
JACK BOLTON Light Baritone.
MAY ACTON Soubrette.
TOM CARNEY Kylophon solos.
THE THREE JAMES Close Har-
monist and PHIL HARRIS and
his Band.
11-00 p.m. God Save the King
Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broad-
cast.
7-00 p.m. Time Signal from Big
Ben, News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Midland Studio Or-
chestra.
7-30 p.m. Pianoforte recital.
7-45 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal
Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the
Organ of the Tower Ballroom,
Blackpool.
9-45 p.m. Geraldo and his Or-
chestra, followed by Al Collins
and his Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Guessing Competition.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN—"Common
Jurors' attention is drawn
to the Notice appearing in the
Public Notifications Column".
NEW M.L.C.—The Governor
has accepted the resignation of
Mr. J. R. Durandhar of his mem-
bership of the Bombay Legisla-
tive Council and nominated Mr.
A. Master, an official, in the
vacancy.

MAHOMEDBOY FREE DIS-
PENSARY

The number of new
patients treated at the Maho-
medboy Rahimulla Free Dis-
pensary at Sandhurst Road for
the week ending 5th August 1933
was 184; of these 118 were males
and 66 females.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the Musal-
mans of Bombay will be held to-
day (Wednesday) under the aus-
pices of Young Muslim Indepen-
dent Society, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in
the Neighbourhood House, Hall,
New Nagpada, near Old Parssee
Statue, when Mr. Mohamed Za-
karia Maniar will preside.

GIRGAON ENGLISH SCHOOL

A meeting of the students and
teachers of the school was held
in the High School Hall on
Monday, when regret at the sad
death of Principal K. B. Murs-
ban was expressed and condo-
lence were offered to the bereav-
ed family.

BAL BHARAT MELA

Bal Bharat Mela have arranged for
good performances to be per-
formed at the ensuing Ganapati
Festival; there will be dialogues
on uplift of Harijans songs and
powadas, legim, physical feats,
magical performances, etc.
Those who want our programs at
the Ganapati Festival should
write to: J. S. Acharekar, Neel-
kanteshwar Bhuvan, Worli, Bom-
bay No. 18.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

An Ordinary Monthly Meet-
ing of the Society will be held
in the rooms of the B. B. Royal
Asiatic Society, Town Hall Bom-
bay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.
(S.T.) when the following papers
will be read: (1) "Religious
Thought and Worship among the
Chochras of Gujarat" by Mr. B.
H. Mehta, (2) "On a recent In-
stance of a Human Sacrifice to
(a) the Goddess Saraswati in
Northern India and (b) a Village
Deity in Southern India" by
Sarat Chandra Mitra.

SERVICE AND
SELF-SACRIFICE
HIS MOTTO

Tribute To Memory Of
Late Dr. Kaikhashru
N. Bahadurji

The 35th anniversary of the death
of Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji
was celebrated at the Allbless Bag,
Bombay, on Monday evening, in
the presence of a large gathering
of Zoroastrians, of both sexes.

At the outset, a Jashan cere-
mony was performed, the floral
decorations being made in the
original Persian style. In the
prayer the souls of the great
Parsi doctor and other Zoroastrian
worthies who had devoted their
lives to the good of humanity
were reverentially remembered.
This was followed by the Navroz
ceremony when two poor Parsi
children were initiated into Zoro-
astrianism.

SERVICE AND SELF-SACRIFICE

A gathering was then held, pre-
sided over by Dasurji Dinshaji
Gardaji, when Mr. Manekji K.
Patel spoke on the life-work of
Dr. Bahadurji. He said that the
late doctor, who lived as a true
Zoroastrian, had, as his motto,
Service and Self-sacrifice. Though
he was a very busy doctor he
could spare time to do work for
public good. His services to the
city as a Corporation were well-
known. He then gave an instance
in the doctor's career, showing
his independent nature. He ex-
horted the audience to follow in
the footsteps of the departed
doctor and thanked Mr. Fram-
roze. A Dubash for continuing
the good work started by his late
lamented brother, Mr. Hormasji.

EERVE HUMANITY.

Ervad Kaikhashru M. Kutar
recalled the good work of the late
doctor, and spoke on the transi-
toriness of life, and exhorted the
audience to strive their utmost
to be of service to humanity. Like
Dr. Bahadurji, he was sorry to
find men and women spending
their valuable time and money
over tidying up and brightening
their outward appearance, but
not caring to improve their
treasure—their souls. The example
of the great doctor, whose sacred
memory was being kept green, all
these 35 years past, ought to prove
beacon-light to all young and
old, to the present and the rising
generation. He concluded by ask-
ing the congregation, to recall the
sacred memory of the late doctor
as well as late Mr. Hormasji
Dubash by reciting the common
prayer text of "Ashem Vohu",
thrice, which the audience did,
all standing.

After the dinner at night, the

guests, after thanking
Mr. Framroze Dubash for follow-
ing in his late brother's footsteps
and continuing to observe this
annual function.

EYELASHES TO
MATCH FROCK

Eyelashes must match the
frock.
This is the latest decree from
Paris.

For women who cannot be
bothered to re-dye their lashes ev-
ery time they change dresses, ad-
justable sets of curly lashes in all
colours are on sale.
Madame must now choose her
frocks and her eyelashes to-
gether!

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S

ROUND—In the event of there
being no heavy rains, the Munici-
pal Commissioner and Council-
lors of "G" Ward will meet near
the Western approach to the Tlak
Bridge, Dadar, to-morrow (Thurs-
day) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go
round the Ward. Residents of
the ward who have grievances to
represent should be present at
the appointed place and time.

SUPPORT RENT ACT BILL

The following has been issued on
behalf of the Bombay Tenants
Association:—
The necessity of the legislation
for restrictions of rents of the
premises in the city of Bombay
is felt particularly by the middle
and lower class tenants.

Mr. R. N. Bakhal, M.L.C.

has introduced in the Bombay Legis-
lative Council a Bill for that
purpose. The Bill will come
before the Council in the pre-
sent Session for the first read-
ing. It is necessary to streng-
then the case of the tenants by
actual facts and figures.

Tenants are, therefore, earnestly

requested to give correct in-
formation about the increase or
decrease in rent in different
localities.

The Association has taken a

complete census of the rents in
1932, and it is intended to make
the case up-to-date.

ALLEGED
DEFAMATION

Sequel To A Statement In
Bombay Restaurant

That the statement made by
Mrs. Norah Jones in Cyro's Res-
taurant on the night of July 15
in the presence of several people
was totally untrue and defama-
tory, was the complaint filed be-
fore Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presi-
dency Magistrate, Third Court,
Bombay, on Tuesday, by Mrs.
Mabel Brightie.

The complainant alleged that
Mrs. Norah Jones who was in
Cyro's Restaurant on the night
of July 15, in the company of
Mr. Arthur Brightie, the com-
plainant's husband, who was now
living apart from her, had stated
that the complainant was in a
delicate state of health.

She is further alleged to have
stated that the complainant was
anxious to make up with her hus-
band on this account. The
complainant alleged that both
these statements were false.

In the course of her examina-
tion-in-chief, the complainant
stated that the accused had un-
noticed her husband away from her
and was moving freely about with
him.

On July 15, the complainant
had gone to Kalyan to meet her
husband, Mr. Brightie, as her
child was sick, but did not find
him there. She then returned to
Bombay on the following day and
was told by her sister Mrs. Perry
that Mrs. Norah Jones had made
the statement complained of.

The witness then met Mrs.
Norah Jones at the Swimming
baths and questioned her. The
accused was in the company of
one Sequeira and Mr. Arthur
Brightie. The accused stated
that as the witness had been say-
ing things about her, so she had
made the statement complained of.

Thereupon, in a fit of temper,

the complainant slapped the ac-
cused.

The sister of the complainant
Mrs. Perry then stepped into the
witness-box and narrated what
happened at Cyro's on the night
of July 15 and also corroborated
her sister's evidence as to what
happened at the Swimming baths.

At this stage, further hearing
was postponed to August 15.

KATNI CEMENT AND
INDUSTRIAL CO.

Balance Sheet Shows Profit
Of Over Rs. 6,76,000

The twenty first annual general
body meeting of the Shareholders
of the Katni Cement and Indus-
trial Co. Ltd was held on Tuesday
evening at the Laxmi Building
Ballard Estate, Sir Cowasji Jehan-
gir, Bart. presided.

The Shareholders adopted the
Annual Report of the Directors
and audited balance sheet of ac-
counts for the year ending March
31, 1933.

In their annual report, the Di-
rectors recommended a dividend of
Rs. 3/8 per share both for the
first and second preference shares
for the year ending March 1933.

The Company's balance sheet
showed a profit of Rs. 6,76,723-2-9
during the year.

The Directors said in their re-
port that the Year's working had
been fair on the whole and the
total sales for the year were more
than those of the preceding year
by about 3000 tons.

A number of questions regard-
ing the conduct of the Company's
business were asked by certain
shareholders and answered by Mr.
F. E. Dinshaw on behalf of the
Directors.

The following Directors were re-
elected:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir
Bart and Mr. Laxmidas Mulraj
Khatau.

The appointment of Mr. Mathu-
radas Vissanji Khimji as a Di-
rector was confirmed by the Gen-
eral Body of the meeting.

PROTEST AGAINST
AIR BOMBING

To-day's Public Meeting At
Chowpatty

To protest against the Bombing
from aeroplanes on the Frontier
villages, a public meeting of the
citizens of Bombay will be held
to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.
on the Chowpatty Sands.

Sit. Abdul Rahman Mitha will
preside.

SOCIAL GATHERING—The

tenth annual social gathering of
Goa Hindu students was held
on Saturday last in the Wilson
College Hall when Mr. S. S. Ka-
valekar presided. The outstand-
ing features of the programme
were a performance of a Kon-
kani Comedy called "Powana-
cheta; Taptem; acrobatic and phys-
ical feats by Miss Malini V.
Telank, Master Govind S. Kenkre
and singing by Mr. Manohar Ka-
badi.

STEP-MOTHER'S
TREATMENT
Girl Gets Tired And Ends
Her Life

The proverbial step-mother's
treatment is said to have been
the cause that led a Gujarati girl
to commit suicide by setting fire to
her clothes on Monday morn-
ing, as "she preferred death to
her present life".

"The poor child had been so
much ill-treated by her step-
mother, Narmadabai, that prefer-
ring death to life, she poured
kerosine oil over her clothes and
set fire to them", remarked the
jury in returning a verdict of
death due to shock from exten-
sive suicidal burns, at the in-
quest held on Tuesday morning
over the body of Tarabai Ichha-
shanker, a 13-year-old Gujarati
girl.

Vrijlal Jethashanker, a teacher,
in the G.T. High School, giving
evidence stated that the deceased
was his daughter by the first
wife. On Monday afternoon he
was informed by his wife while
he was at school, that his daugh-
ter had sustained extensive
burns. He went to the G.T. Hospi-
tal, where she died later in the
evening.

The witness did not make any
reference to the treatment meted
out to the deceased, either by
him or by his second wife.

Narmadabai, the step-mother of
the deceased, giving evidence, stated
that the girl came to live with
them at Dadyseth Agarwal
Lane two months ago. On Mon-
day, at about 11-30 a.m., Tarabai
went into the kitchen to boil
some water, and witness went
out. She had not gone far away
from her house when she heard
cries, and running up to her
house, she saw her mother tearing
away Tarabai's sari which was in
flames. The ambulance car came
and removed her to the G.T.
Hospital, where she died.

Sub-Inspector Vani of the Prince-
cess Street Police Station giving
evidence stated that on Monday
he saw Tarabai at the Hospital,
and took down her statement.
She said that she was very much
ill-treated by her step-
mother, Narmadabai. As it
was unobtainable, she thought
it best to end her life than sub-
mit to the ill-treatment.

WARNING TO
RY. WORKERS

G. I. P. Ry. Union's
Statement

The General Secretary of the
G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union
writes:—
"My attention has been drawn
to a report published in the press
to the effect that the Executive
Committee of the Wadi Bunder
branch of the G. I. P. Railway
Workers' Union has decided to
form itself into a branch of the
G. I. P. Railway Labour Union.
In this connection, I am to draw
the attention of the G. I. P.
Railway workers in general and
the Wadi Bunder workers in par-
ticular to the following resolu-
tion passed by the Annual Gen-
eral Meeting at Nagpur on 25th
July 1933:—

"This meeting warns the G. I.
P. Railway workers that the
attempts, made by certain people
to show that there is a separate
branch at Wadi Bunder, are ille-
gal and unauthorised, and re-
quests the Wadi Bunder workers
not to have any connection with
the alleged separate branch at
Wadi Bunder."

Attention of the members is
also drawn to the statement is-
sued by Sjt. R. A. Khedgikar,
the ex-President of the Union,
and published in the press."

BOMBAY CITY
AMBULANCE CORPS

Result Of Annual Re-exam.
In First Aid

The annual re-examination in
First Aid to the Injured of the
Volunteers of the A. B. and C. Di-
visions of the Corps, was held on
July 27 by the Officer Command-
ing, Dr. H. D. Dastur, when the
following were declared passed in
order of merit:—

FIRST CLASS

1 Sergeant Vamanrao C. Javeri;
2 Corporal Sankar N. Ponnani;
3 Sergeant-Major Kusum B. Javeri.

SECOND CLASS

1 Corporal Sunam M. Khand-
wala, 2 Lance-Corporal Ajit H.
Mehta; 3 Private Manukanta J.
Joshi; 4 Corporal Yogendra D.
Mehta; 5 Private Romesh T. De-
sai; 6 Private Javerbai J. Sethi;
7 Private Dushyant M. Desai;
8 Private Rajnikant C. Dalal.

PASS CLASS

1 Private Amrit G. Ayer; 2 Pri-
vate Shanta N. Padia; 3 Private
Chandrabhai B. Zaveri; 4 Private
Sulochana G. Mehta; 5 Private
Surji C. Sethi; 6 Private Vimla M.
Zaveri.

TELL-TALE LOVE
LETTER GIVES CLUE

Wife Of Engineer-Driver Alleges Husband's
Liaison With Another Married Woman
And Claims Maintenance

The finding of a love letter ad-
dressed to her husband while at
Secunderabad and the alleged
discovery of intimacy between
her husband and the writer of the
letter were alleged to be the
cause of separation between Mr.
Arthur Brightie, an Assistant En-
gineer Driver on the G. I. P. Rail-
way, and his wife Mrs. Mabel
Brightie which led to her present-
ing a petition for maintenance
before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presi-
dency Magistrate, Third Court,
Bombay, on Tuesday.

The petitioner in her applica-
tion stated that she had mar-
ried the respondent in March 1930
and had one son by their mar-
riage. They were living happily
till the end of December 1932 at
Secunderabad, when she discover-
ed that her husband was on
terms of intimacy with one Mrs.
Norah Jones of Bandra. She
discovered letters from her writ-
ten to the respondent couched in
passionate terms and indicating
the relationship that existed be-
tween them at the time.

The petitioner requested the
respondent to give up correspond-
ing with Mrs. Norah Jones. The
respondent is then alleged to have
refused to do so and gave her
Rs. 100 to return to Bombay.
Since then she has been living
with her mother and has not re-
ceived any money from the re-
spondent for her maintenance.

Mrs. Norah Jones in her evi-
dence admitted having written
the letter referred to, but de-
nied that she was on intimate
terms with the respondent.

Questioned by the Magistrate
whether she would have no other
more to do with Mr. Arthur
Brightie and thus help the peti-
tioner and the respondent to
come together, she replied that
as Mrs. Brightie had done a lot
of harm to her, she was not pre-
pared to assist her.

The respondent refused to take
back his wife as he alleged she
had let his protection.

The prosecution had summon-
ed three witnesses to support
their case.

The witnesses were Mr. A.
Hussain; Mr. Prince and Mr.
Ferry. Counsel for the prosecu-
tion alleged that the witnesses
were evading service of sum-
mons, and in support of his con-
tention, called into the box the
Police Constable who had been
directed to serve the summonses.

The Constable stated that he had
visited the office of Mr. Prince
several times and that on each
occasion, he was informed that
Mr. Hussain was ill, and there-
fore had not attended his office.
He had also made several at-
tempts to serve Mr. Prince with
the same result. Against these

two persons, the Magistrate or-
dered service of substituted sum-
mons.

The case was then adjourned
to August 15.

Mr. Frank Dias appeared for
the petitioner and Mr. L. A.
Salazar appeared for the respon-
dent.

two persons, the Magistrate or-
dered service of substituted sum-
mons.

The case was then adjourned
to August 15.

Mr. Frank Dias appeared for
the petitioner and Mr. L. A.
Salazar appeared for the respon-
dent.

CENTRAL FUND FOR
GERMAN JEWRY

House Of Sassoons Contri-
butes £10,000

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. has in
his usual magnanimous manner,
made a splendid contribution to
the Central British Fund for Ger-
man Jewry. On his return to
Bombay Sir Victor was approach-
ed in connection with the drive
launched on behalf of German
Jewry. Writing to the "Jewish
Tribune" on July 4th Sir Victor
stated, "I have already been in
touch with Lord Reading on the
subject of collections of funds on
behalf of German Jewry and our
family have decided to follow the
lead of the Rothschild house and
have donated the same amount
as they have."

The House of Rothschild has
contributed £10,000. Details of
contributions of the House of
Sassoons are as follows:—

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. £3,450;
Lady Sassoon £1,025; Sir Philip
Sassoon, Bart. £1,000; Mrs. Arth-
ur Sassoon £1,000; Mrs. Meyer
Sassoon £1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Al-
fred Ezra £1,000; Marchioness of
Cholmondeley £500; Anonymous
£405; Princess Ottoboni £200; Aar-
on D. Sassoon Trust Fund £200;
Major and Mrs. A. M. Sassoon
£170; Mrs. Flora S. D. Sassoon
£50. Total £10,000.

Messrs. Sassoon

AGITATE FOR RELEASE OF THOSE STILL ROTTING

Released Meerut Prisoners' Exhortation To Bombay Workers Who Accorded Them Warm Reception

Thousands of workers gathered in the Nagu Sayaji Wadi on Monday evening to accord a warm welcome to the released Meerut prisoners. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Gurni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) to receive A. A. Alwe, G. R. Kasle, Jhabwalla and Desai, four of the Meerut prisoners, who had returned to Bombay after their acquittal by the Allahabad High Court. G. L. Khandalkar, the President of the G. K. U. was in the chair and a large number of labour leaders belonging to various unions were also present at the meeting.

AGITATE FOR THEIR RELEASE.

Mr. Khandalkar in his opening remarks said, while welcoming the three leaders who were present in their midst, they could not forget that many others were still rotting in jail and that even the Allahabad High Court decision as it stood, deprived the Indian workers of their very valuable right of forming their own political party. He called upon the audience to start a vigorous agitation for the release of all the Meerut prisoners and for the assertion of the right of association, etc. Mr. Khandalkar then announced that in view of the fact that Mr. Alwe, the old president of the G. K. U. had returned, he proposed to resign his post and appealed to Mr. Alwe to assume the charge of the presidency of the Bombay Gurni Kamgar Union (Red Flag).

A large number of speakers, then followed, according to welcome to the returned leaders in the

name of their various organisations.

ALWAYS AT THEIR SERVICE. Before calling upon the guests to address the meeting, the president profusely garlanded them on behalf of the G. K. U. and on behalf of the workers of the Standard Mill. Mr. Alwe was received with vociferous applause when he rose to speak. He expressed the intense joy that he felt in being back in the midst of those for whom he had worked and suffered during the last four years. He said that he would always be at the service of the workers and requested them to allow him to serve them.

THOSE STILL ROTTING!

Mr. Kasle said that he was glad to be amongst his beloved workers but that it pained his heart to see that a large number of his comrades were still in jail. He said that the best method of honouring him and his two friends would be to carry on ceaseless agitation for the release of the other Meerut prisoners.

Mr. Jhabwalla spoke next drawing attention to the queer fact that those who produced lacked all the means of livelihood, while those who idled, monopolised all the good things in life. He then thanked the workers for the reception accorded to him and his friends.

The meeting then dispersed.

Sheikhupura.—About 300 Jats including a woman have been challaned under section 332 I.P.C. for an alleged attempt to threaten and beat some police constables who would not allow them to present fruits to some under-trials in their custody.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Fast 24 hours	Since 1st June	Departure from normal
Allahabad	12.1	-7.0	-7.0
Agra	17.0	+3.4	+3.4
Ambala	27.1	+14.4	+14.4
Ahmednagar	10.1	+0.1	+0.1
Ajmer	23.6	+12.8	+12.8
Ahmedabad	21.1	+3.3	+3.3
Amraoti	19.3	+2.3	+2.3
Akola	21.1	+4.5	+4.5
Bhopal	25.8	+1.6	+1.6
Bangalore	7.6	-0.4	-0.4
Bombay	40.0	-6.1	-6.1
Bareilly	16.7	-5.2	-5.2
Benares	14.1	-4.7	-4.7
Chittagong	53.0	+5.6	+5.6
Calcutta	34.6	+7.6	+7.6
Cuttack	27.9	+22.9	+22.9
Cawnpore	13.7	-3.2	-3.2
Calicut	17.3	+9.3	+9.3
Coonoor	3.5	+5.1	+5.1
Colembur	18.9	+8.5	+8.5
Dehra Dun	50.9	+8.6	+8.6
Delhi	22.3	-0.1	-0.1
Dehra Ismailkhan	3.2	-0.1	-0.1
Darjeeling	60.5	-2.7	-2.7
Deesa	19.2	+5.8	+5.8
Fort Sandeman	2.5	-0.9	-0.9
Gorakhpur	28.1	+4.1	+4.1
Hyderabad Dn.	23.0	+10.7	+10.7
Hyderabad Sind	5.9	+2.1	+2.1
Indore	29.7	+11.9	+11.9
Jhansi	20.4	+1.4	+1.4
Jubbulpore	24.8	-5.0	-5.0
Jacobabad	3.1	+1.6	+1.6
Jaipur	23.2	+10.4	+10.4
Khandwa	17.2	+1.8	+1.8
Kodakanal	7.0	-3.5	-3.5
Kanachi	15.5	+11.2	+11.2
Lucknow	7.5	-11.1	-11.1
Ludhiana	10.2	-2.0	-2.0
Labore	5.6	-2.7	-2.7
Lyallpur	4.1	-1.0	-1.0
Multan	12.2	-2.0	-2.0
Mysore	6.8	+0.8	+0.8
Madras	1.9	-4.9	-4.9
Maymyo	13.8	-3.4	-3.4
Marmagao	78.7	+1.6	+1.6
Malegaon	8.0	-1.7	-1.7
Musoorie	51.1	+10.6	+10.6
Mahabeshwar	30.3	+31.1	+31.1
Mount Abu	41.9	+9.5	+9.5
Nagpur	31.9	+6.2	+6.2
Patna	17.4	-5.4	-5.4
Peshawar	1.8	-0.6	-0.6
Poona	17.9	+5.1	+5.1
Pachmarhi	49.1	+9.2	+9.2
Quetta	2.5	+1.5	+1.5
Ranchi	25.5	-2.9	-2.9
Rawalpindi	50.9	+6.8	+6.8
Rangoon	87.1	+20.0	+20.0
Ratnagiri	0.7	+2.4	+2.4
Raikot	17.7	+2.4	+2.4
Sialkot	8.0	+3.7	+3.7
Shahgar	10.3	+0.3	+0.3
Sholapur	25.1	-3.0	-3.0
Shillong	23.8	-5.3	-5.3
Simla	23.8	-5.3	-5.3

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 8.
Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 8/8/33: Colaba Point 0.20"; Fort 0.30"; J. J. Hospital 0.08"; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.05".
Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 40.23; Fort 63.24; J. J. Hospital 45.92; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 42.72.
Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 50.57; Fort 57.32; J. J. Hospital 54.18.
Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 69.17; Fort 75.38; J. J. Hospital 68.58.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Following are the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-8-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in part 24 hours plus .009 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees (0.6 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees (1.0 above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 17.4 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 15.81 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 43.09 inches.
Weather Remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8/8/33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and tem-

EXHIBITION OF FALSE PRESTIGE

Viceroy's Refusal To See Gandhiji

MR. IYENGAR'S VIEWS

Step Calculated To Humiliate Congress

LONDON. (By Air Mail).

The following is a full report of the interview given by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar to Reuter prior to his departure from London:—

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said: "I am leaving London to-day because I feel that developments in India render it necessary for me to return there as early as possible, and for the further reason that I see no useful purpose in remaining in London hereafter."

"Once again the Viceroy has in refusing an interview to Mahatma Gandhi taken a step which public opinion of all shades would regard as not merely an exhibition of false prestige but as calculated to humiliate the Congress. No doubt, with the temper in which the Government of India and the Viceroy have acted the outcome of any such interview will be no means hopeful, but in face of the clear indication of the decision to abandon mass civil disobedience, the Government have hardly helped the cause of peace by a step which not merely Congressmen but all res-respecting Indians would regard as unjustified and provocative."

"INCONCEIVABLE."

As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar have put it. "It is inconceivable that a leader occupying the position that Mr. Gandhi does in the national life of the country should be denied the opportunity of seeing the Viceroy for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of peace in India."

It is inconceivable to me that such an interview should be denied even in the midst of an active campaign of civil disobedience but that campaign does not exist to-day.

The trend of opinion in England has not so far been in the direction of any attempt to meet the Congress viewpoint and the Congress can well keep itself entirely free and decide its attitude in regard to constitutional problems and its programme relative thereto until such a situation ripens for this purpose. It is difficult for me to judge of developments in India, but as I shall soon be there, I hope to be able to form a correct estimate of the position in the Congress.

WHERE "JOINT" FAILED.

"Regarding the work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee I should emphasise that with other Indian delegates I accepted the invitation of the Joint Committee believing that some effective purpose could be served in the direction of improving the White Paper proposals. We naturally assumed a situation in which there were at least reasonable prospects of gaining something—possibly much—from the deliberative, and in a sense bargaining, process, for our Indian concepts of substantial constitutional advance."

I say with regret that from this standpoint the Committee has failed to fulfil any of my anticipations. I have seen no indication of improvement in the scheme, without which improvement, India is hardly likely to accept or work the proposed new constitution. It is only fair to the Secretary of State, however, to say that he has stood up for the essentials of the White Paper scheme while resisting every attempt to enlarge it and has frankly and unequivocally stated the Government's and his own ideas so that we do know where we stand. I am bound to add that until the position of the Government 'vis a vis' the Congress is eased, the chances of any scheme of reforms being successfully put into operation are in my judgment faint indeed."—Reuter.

perature 81.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SWADESHI FESTIVAL IN SEPTEMBER

Spinning Competition For Girls And Women At Blavatsky Lodge

The Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi League writes:—

The Bombay Swadeshi League proposes to observe a "Swadeshi Festival" for a week from 4th to 11th September 1933. On Friday there will be a Spinning Competition for girls and women at the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. Four prizes will be awarded, two for girls under 14 years of age and two for women. Those who are desirous of joining the competition may see Mrs. Avanti K. Gokhale between 3 and 4 p.m. any day except Saturday and Sunday at the Hindu Mahila Samaj, New Bhau Wadi, Girgaum, and get their names enrolled. No fees will be levied for enrolling names for the competition.

Enrollment will be undertaken only up to the 6th September. Competitors should bring with them their own Charkas and Phalkhas and cotton will be provided by the League.

The Competition will be held in the afternoon but the exact hour will be announced later.

CONTRACTORS CONTRADICT

"We Have Nothing To Do With These Railway Hamals"

Messrs Fakirji Rustomji and sons write:—

In connection with the article under the heading "Strikers' Rejoinder" in your to-day's issue, although the subject matter of same is not worth a reply, in order to make the position quite clear, we shall thank you to give space to the following few lines in your columns.

The B B and C I Rly. Company, having given a timely notice to their old hamals at Carnac Bridge, have dispensed with their services from 31st July 1933. We as outside Contractors have nothing to do with these Railway Hamals and are at liberty to make our own arrangements to carry out our Contract. From this it is clear as day light that the old Railway Hamals, who are now obstructing, frightening and stoning our hamals with the assistance of the outside hoodlums at the entrance gate of Carnac Bridge and the surrounding corners of the vicinity are neither Strikers in the sense of the word nor those at any time engaged by us. We offered to them the work before the commencement of our contract only as an act of grace which they refused.

"LEADERS LED ASTRAY"

It will be seen, therefore, that

HIGH COURT UP-HOLDS CONVICTION

Gwalior Conspiracy Case Appeal Dismissed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court have dismissed the appeal of Girdharsingh Radha Kishan alias "Girish" who was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Gwalior Conspiracy case.

Their Lordships held that as some of the acts in pursuance of the conspiracy were done in Bombay, British Indian courts had jurisdiction to try the case. There was sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of the appellant. The appeal, was, therefore, dismissed.

The fact, of the case have already been reported in these columns.

the alleged cut in the old Hamals wage: to which publicity is given as well as styling the present obstructive means by the word "Strike" is only a fabrication to earn sympathy.

The Union leaders have not heard from both the sides, therefore they and their followers have been led astray by whatever they have heard from the old Railway hamals without taking care to ascertain the facts.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Fiction: Two Readable Novels

A STAR IN THE DARK. By E. Marie Albanesi. (Ward Lock & Co. Colonial Edition).

THE LAST BRAND. By Maxwell Smith. (Ward Lock & Co. Price 3s. 6d.)

"A Star In The Dark" deals with a well-worn theme but with singular charm. It would be extravagant to claim literary distinction for the book; indeed, its faulty English, is about the only flaw in an otherwise excellent narrative.

There is nothing remarkable about Mary Torr, the heroine, she may be picked up anywhere from an English crowd, though she may be said to belong to a less hectic age and certainly to a more heroic type than is to be commonly encountered. She goes through her childhood with certain domestic handicaps heavy on her, the death of her father in early childhood partly compensated by the endearment of a typically un-step-fatherly step-father and the moral absenteeism of her mother who counts for so little in her life that, when at an early age she is thrown upon her own resources on the death of her step-father who has been to her a guide, friend and philosopher, she is not any the worse for the virtual abdication by her mother of all obligation to take any motherly interest in her future.

The story centres round her love affair with a promising young Engineer who means to carve out his future by dint of his own personal integrity, though heir to an immense fortune. He is sought to be frustrated by a powerful rival who is declared by medical opinion to be suffering from congenital dementia and is successful, through the machinations of the former's private secretary, in placing the mutual relations of Mary Torr and her lover in apparent jeopardy. Circumstances, however, alter in favour of Mary and the story ends, as it should, in their happy marriage.

A COW-BOY STORY

"The Last Brand" belongs to the epic type of stories, with a scene located in the Wild West of America. We have the strange wild life of the rustlers, of faring and cattle-rearing vividly depicted. Starr Baldwin, the heroic,

sedate and good-humoured cowboy who is forced to throw in his lot with a gang of professional rustlers, reminds one of Dickens' Sam Weller and Hall Caine's Peet, unflinching in his devotion to what he considers to be right, full of natural good humour, native honesty and an uncanny shrewdness. He is rescued from his extremely un congenial associations by John Hallet, a one-time rustler himself, but now a reclaimed and pious farmer, full of righteous indignation against a countryside infested with pestilential rustlers.

It happens that John Hallet is being blackmailed by one of his former confederates with threat of exposure. Hallet is a man universally respected for his personal integrity, and this standing menace hanging on him utterly fails to assail his rectitude. Butch Scuddy, the blackmailer, presently finds his security gravely imperilled by the combination of Starr Baldwin who is eventually adopted by John Hallet and called accordingly and John Hallet, and is on the look out for steering them clear of his way when, chancing to get an exceptional opportunity, he deals a mortal bullet wound to Hallet. Hallet falls down crumpled up and does not long afterwards, not, however, without making short work of his enemy before the latter has had time to exult over a good day's work done.

Hallet in his deathbed confesses to a shady past and urges the disposal of all his property in redress. He has a son remarkably like Starr but a little wanting in steadiness of character and, believing that a girl in the neighbourhood with whom Starr is passionately in love would be a perfect complement in steadying the delicate balance of his son's character, advises their union in marriage. The dutiful Starr feels it his bounden duty to help carry out Hallet's wish, though mortified at the prospect of his whole future blasted. Luckily things take a different turn. The girl he loved would not have anybody but him. Hallet's son has, meanwhile taken kindly to another girl and things get squarred up without extraneous intervention.

Quite apart, however, from the unflagging interest of the main story, the book is interspersed with narrations of daring adventures through all of which you find Starr emerging an extremely lovable and plausible figure.

M. G. B.

A MAHARASHTRA SAINT

SHRI SAI BABA OF SHIRDI—A Glimpse of Indian Spirituality. By Rao Bahadur M. W. Pradhan. P.P. Price Re. 1.

Though this is described as a sketch of the life and teachings of Sai Baba, no attempt is made in this booklet to give a connected account of either the life or the teachings of this latter-day saint of Maharashtra, who passed away in 1918 at the age of 62, leaving behind him a very large following of Hindu, Parsi and Muslim admirers and devotees. From all accounts, Shri Sai Baba, who was apparently a Mahomedan by birth, was a remarkable individual, with a magnetic personality that drew to him tens of thousands of pious as well as curious people from all over the Bombay Presidency, many of whom subsequently became his devoted followers.

The saint possessed not only an uncanny gift of foresight, but also a very sweet temper and a philosophy of life which was remarkably cosmopolitan, and modern and which, therefore, appealed equally to followers of diverse faiths, Hindu not less than Muslim and Parsi. The following remarks by Mr. G. S. Khaparde, member of the Council of State, in his introduction to the work reveal the nature of the impression left by the saint on those who came under his spell:—"The wonder of wonders is that of the personage so universally admired and worshipped, not even a single human being knew the real name. He dropped into the village so to say from the blue, helped a person to find his lost horse and took up his residence there for a whole lifetime, helping

India And The Empire

"INDIA ANALYSED"—Vol. I. International. Editors: Freda M. Houlston and B. P. L. Bedi, both of Oxford (Victor Gollancz Ltd. 5s.)

The object of the editors and the writers is to give in four volumes "a picture of present day India." That object has been achieved by the well-known writers who contribute to this volume. Prof. Zimmermann, Prof. C. A. W. Manning, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Prof. A. B. Keith and Mr. C. W. Jenks write the five chapters which make up this publication. They are well written and generally sympathetic to the view-point of India.

The present volume is designated by the editors as "India in Perspective" and in the succeeding parts they will come from the general to the particular. Prof. Zimmermann is too optimistic about the White Paper Constitution in believing that under it India will stand "before the world as an independent" and "self-respecting member of international community." Nothing of the kind will happen, and India will continue to be merely the "brightest jewel in the British Crown." Neither do we believe that her international relations, which will be guided exclusively by the Viceroy according to dictation from Whitehall, which again will have to submit itself to the general policy of the Government of the day, will "follow the general direction of Indian public opinion." We are sorry that a writer of this chapter has got an altogether wrong idea of the progress India will make under the new constitution.

That apart, we agree with Prof. Zimmermann that "India is the pivot of world politics in the coming generation" and, what is more, if India gets the position she wants and deserves in the British Commonwealth, "prospects of world peace and general human progress will be immeasurably increased." In the alternative as he says, the "consequences would recoil, not simply on the parties immediately concerned, but on the whole human family. The stage would be set for an interracial conflict of incalculable dimensions." Prof. Zimmermann has placed the whole position very frankly and fairly in this statement.

The question which is intriguing Indians at present is this: whether they have got a fair chance or proper place in the British Empire. The writer deprecates the segregation of the subjects of the Empire on colour lines, for that is the "most irrational and therefore the most uncontrollable and the most unchievous type of political movement." We do not know how to get out of that position, for look where we may in the many British Dominions or Colonies, we find the same racial and, worse still, colour differences. There is no sign on the horizon of their diminishing; on the other hand, they are growing in acerbity every day. We do not know whether that is an ideal state of

things for the future,—but it is there and none can deny it. Prof. Zimmermann deals at some length with the danger of such a position, but even he must acknowledge that we are not only drifting into it, but are already in the midst of the whirlpool, and none can speak with certainty about the future.

Can Indians have a place—an honourable place—under the British Flag? This is a question which it is not very easy to answer, but the present conditions make it impossible to think of such a possibility. India can never remain an unwilling victim of the Whites nor is she willing to oblige the Dominions and allow herself to be exploited by them. Prof. Zimmermann wholeheartedly condemns any kind of racialism in the Commonwealth, as he says racialism is "the expression of a political philosophy or pseudo-philosophy, which is very prevalent in the world at the present time which, indeed, but for the existence of the British Commonwealth, might be the predominant doctrine in world politics." He says the grouping according to colour is on a par with grouping according to religion and nationality, and yet that is being done to-day in India and throughout the world.

AS EQUAL PARTNER. All those Empire-builders whose stock-in-trade is the exploitation of the coloured races, might with advantage take to heart the warning uttered by the Professor that a Commonwealth with India as equal partner would be a powerful and convincing expression of the grouping of human beings "in virtue of their human quality." This chapter requires to be read and re-read by our rulers in Britain as well as in the Dominions.

The other four chapters are of lesser importance, relatively speaking. As long as India is not a master of her own destiny, she can only play the second fiddle to her British masters in the League of Nations, though we agree with Dr. Lanka Sundaram that Labour in this country has benefited to some extent through the efforts of the International Labour Organisation. We wish the Government of India would be persuaded to bring conditions in India in regard to Labour more in a line with the policy and ideals of the I. L. O.

Prof. B. A. Keith emphatically condemns the attitude of the Dominions and the Colonies towards Indian Nationalists. He covers most of the ground dealt with by Prof. Zimmermann. His analysis of the present situation is, on the whole, balanced, though we do not agree with him that the presence of British troops is not inconsistent with Dominion Status. India is not a Dominion, and her teeming population is not related by ties of race or religion or even tradition with the British, and these make a vast deal of difference. We await the other volumes with interest.

THE BLACK BORGAS

"Not Very Much Worse Than Other People In Their Time"

Two good reasons could be adduced for retelling the terrible story of the Borgia family. It could be done again for its sensational quality, as a sex and crime narrative of unequalled shock power. Or it might be made the basis of a social and historical study of the effect of unlimited opportunity upon strong able and sensual natures, analyzing the whole background. It was a staunch Catholic, Lord Lytton, who said: "All power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." He was referring to the darker chapters in the history of his Church. This is the darkest, writes Isabel Paterson, reviewing "The Story of the Borgias" by L. Collinson-Morley, in the "Japan Times".

Mr. Morley has steered rather too cautiously a middle course. The main point he makes is that the Borgias were not very much worse than other people in their own time. Their conduct was conspicuous because Rodrigo Borgia became Pope Alexander VI, and used his holy office for ends that it would be mild to describe as secular. Mr. Morley's apologia has an unconscious note of humour.

SPANISH ORIGIN

The Borgia family was Spanish in origin; even this may have ag-

gravated the disposition of Alexander VI to make the best, or the worst, of his chance of plunder and enjoyment. Now, be it said emphatically, because the Spanish character is any more venal than that of any other race; but a foreign Pope in Rome might unconsciously feel like a conqueror, and look on the spoils as his due.

Alexander VI was certainly not a typical Spaniard: he lacked the austerity, personal dignity and deep-rooted pride of Spain. He had instead an enormous vital magnetism, which literally enabled him to get away with murder. He was warm-blooded and amoral to an equal and extraordinary degree; so as a priest and cardinal he had no shame in flaunting his mistresses, and as Pope he was devoted to the interests of his offspring. His three children by Giovannozza dei Castelli, nicknamed Vannozza, figure most prominently in history; they were Rodrigo, Duke of Gandia, Cesare, Duke of Valence, and Lucrezia, whose three marriages gave her various titles; she died Duchess of Ferrara. Rodrigo was murdered by Cesare, or at least all the evidence points to Cesare as a fratricide. Alexander wept bitterly for Rodrigo and with diminished paternal affection

YOUNG CHINA

When Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, for one reason or another, wants to know about anything she has to a pleasing and plucky habit of going to see for herself, writes Mr. R. A. Barclay in "News Chronicle".

A few years ago the absence of lodging houses for destitute or semidestitute women in London was brought to her attention, so she left her flat with a shilling in her pocket and walked the streets for ten days selling matches and what not and sleeping where she could. Out of the book she wrote on the experience of those ten days there arose an organization which is establishing a growing number of "Cecil Houses" for women in various parts of London.

Two years ago Mrs. Chesterton got into Russia by a back door, so to speak—that is to say, across the South-Eastern frontier of Poland—and wrote a book about her unofficial wanderings which threw a quite new light on the workings of Bolshevism in the more remote towns and villages of the Ukraine. Last summer, against the advice of all her friends, she found her way into the middle of China (and from thence, via Peking, to Japan). This book "Young China and New Japan" is the result of that perilous enterprise.

In China, where, with her young companion-secretary, Miss Eleanor Dunham, she travelled several hundred miles inland, Mrs. Chesterton found an almost universal re-awakening, not at all like the awakening of Japan 50 years or so ago for that was merely a superficial Westernisation imposed from above, whereas China's awakening, as Mrs. Chesterton describes it, is essentially a movement of youth growing spontaneously out of the soil of an ancient civilisation deeply ploughed by the internecine wars and the chaos of the past decade.

The movement has two branches, the Nationalist and the Communist, but both branches are fundamentally idealistic, and Mrs. Chesterton leaves the reader somewhat in doubt as to which she preferred—which is quite as it should be in an objective account of this kind. For the North and indeed for China as a whole in present conditions, Nationalism must be the predominant creed, but the two creeds are not mutually exclusive, and it may be that the growth of Chinese resistance to external interference will be accompanied, in South China, by the first large-scale and yet decentralised experiments in genuine Communism that the world has ever seen.

heaped further titles and money on Cesare. The most frightful accusations were made against Alexander and Cesare in regard to Lucrezia; there is no actual evidence. The general charges of wholesale poisoning are also unproven against the Borgias; but in regard to all these crimes, there is nothing in the remainder of the Borgia record to indicate that they would stick at anything.

Alexander VI gained the keys of St. Peter by simony, bribing his way steadily to the Papacy. He enriched his offspring out of the revenues of the church. He arranged three marriages for his daughter Lucrezia, annulling one marriage upon perjured testimony in order to make a better match. The second marriage was terminated by Cesare murdering his brother-in-law. Disgusting orgies occurred in the Vatican, with the Pope and his daughter looking on. The beautiful and shameless Giulia Farnese, Alexander's favourite mistress in his old age, was Lucrezia's constant companion and the leading lady at all of Alexander's magnificent entertainments. Cesare was made a priest in order to obtain rich benefices and absolved from his vows later for secular preference.

MACHIAVELLI'S "PRINCE." Cesare has somehow come down in history as a man of brilliant parts who proved that evil triumphs over virtue. This reputation came to him largely because he was "The Prince" of Machiavelli's famous treatise. But Cesare accomplished nothing in particular, even in ill-doing, except by favour of the Pope, his father; and as soon as that high protection was removed by death, Cesare fell. It could be argued plausibly that he is a perfect example of the nemesis which attends cruelty, vice and bad faith.

Perhaps the most unconsciously amusing line in the book is the statement that Pope Alexander VI "always treated Vannozza with respect, as the mother of his children."

The Nature Of Poetry

"Poetry Is Not The Thing Said, But A Way Of Saying It"—A. E. Housman

Professor Housman's Lecture Stephen Lecture was one of the most brilliant of recent literary events; important because a rare poet and distinguished scholar was speaking upon the nature of his art, and particularly interesting because he so seldom addresses as either in verse or prose; no modern poet who has written as little has made so deep and wide an impression, writes Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, reviewing in the "Sunday Times" "The Name and Nature of Poetry" by A. E. Housman (Cambridge Press, 2s.).

Professor Housman was born in 1859; "A Shropshire Lad" was published in 1896. "Last Poems" in 1922; not a few of these poems were also written during the early months of 1895, which produced his first volume. Nearly all his poetry has been the fruit of this one brief period of "continuous excitement," of which he said, when preparing his "Last Poems" for the press, that he did not suppose it would return, or, if it did, that he would be able to sustain it. His life has been spent not in endeavouring to recapture the lyrical impulse, waiting for it, beckoning to it as most poets spend their lives—but in the study and teaching of Latin, in editing obscure Latin authors, and in acquiring a European reputation as a scholar.

Thus during a very brief interval he composed what was almost miraculous ease (taking into consideration the polish and concentration of his work), while during the rest of his long life he has hardly written at all. He is therefore an odd case in the History of Poetry, in which the excellence of his own has won him a place. For that poetry transmits the excitement out of which it was born (hence the depth of its appeal), and possesses the simple perfection of form which delights the fastidious and makes it accessible to many.

When we speculate as to what may last and what must perish we remind ourselves that in that cataract of imaginative creation which will never cease, whatever has not been perfectly expressed stands small chance of holding its own against the rascination of the new—however exciting it, too, may once have been; and retrospection shows that the substance of such work must, if it is to survive, also appeal to some mood recurrent in man. That mood may be insignificant to one, to four generations, but round its turn will come. We have seen this happen in the past, and it will certainly happen again. Heine, long before the Nazis, had ceased to "say anything" to young Germans; his lyrics were dead leaves under their feet. Yet in all probability so human a blend of bitterness and sentiments as his, expressed in such simple perfection, is only waiting to be rediscovered. And if this is true of "Das Buch der Lieder" which has a far stronger flavour of dated romanticism, it is still more likely to be true of "A Shropshire Lad," the melancholy of which is more central.

COMPARED WITH HEINE. Heine's name occurred to me in this connection because both poets have notes and faculties in common. The shield which both have made for their hearts is finely wrought and transparent. Only the work of Housman can be traced more directly back to the dignified pathos which is depicted on Attic tomb stones, and expressed in the austere simplicity of the farewells of the Greeks to the sunlight and their homes, to which death was always an unforgotten background. There is, too a keener resentment at injustice and the "vanity" of life in the English than in the German poet, and both employ in defence against fate the irony of ungarished statement. How like Heine are these verses, both in tune and directness!

Could man be drunk for ever, With liquor, love, or fights, Lie should I rouse at morning, And lie down at night, But men at whiles are sober And think by fits and starts, And if they think they fasten Their hands upon their hearts.

It is a real melancholy and resentment for which Professor Housman as often found the best and fewest words; not the melancholy of the young gentlemen of France of whom Shakespeare says that they were "sad as night only for wantonness." At all periods there will be men who sometimes stand in need of the consolation of despair. But it is not surprising when one comes to think of it that the poet should

not have sought to create deliberately in himself the feelings which engendered such verse. Jet-black pessimism fulfils a need for all perfect expression brings relief; but the world wants only a little of it. Our regret is that Professor Housman never turned his skill in the direction of satire between those rare visitations of his lyric impulse. We have surely lost in him a satirist of the first order. It is a department of literature in which his exacting and unhelpful mind, and those fires which we divine burn fiercely under the cold crust of a reserve and sarcasm noticeable in his commentaries and lighter verse would have found scope. No wonder then that the pronouncements of such a poet upon poetry and other poets should have been awaited with interest. What did he say?

ADDRESSING THE MIND.

I am embarrassed: I do not wish to repeat what I have already written here upon the newspaper report of his lecture, and that lecture is elegantly discursive as well as condensed. I will say this first: students of literature will find in a few short pages the characteristics of eighteenth century poetry, and of the ingenious metaphysical poetry which immediately preceded it, defined, described, and compared with greater poetry; and that this is done in a masterly fashion. It is not surprising that he should have drawn our attention to the poetic perfection of Daniel's lines:

Come, worthy Greek, Lysseus come, Possess these shores with me:

The winds and seas are troublesome, And here we may be free. Here may we sit and view their toll

That travail in the deep, And joy the day in mirth the while.

And spend the night in sleep. Or that in the hymns of Dr. Watts he should have noticed a verse of better poetry than that which Johnson was wont to praise:

Soft and easy is thy cradle; Coarse and hard thy Saviour lay.

When his birthplace was a stable

And his softest bed was hay. These passages have merits which are akin to his own poetry. But he goes on to draw attention to what he considers higher ones.

BLAKE AND PURE POETRY

We have heard a good deal of recent years about "pure" poetry from critics who assert that poetry which does not depend for its power upon addressing either heart or understanding is alone of great value. Professor Housman recognises "pure" poetry as the essence of poetry without assenting to that exclusive test. Indeed, the chief value of his lecture lies to my mind, in its intensifying our response to all poetry in which that essential element unites itself, and blends indistinguishably with what is poetry in which that essential addressed to the mind, and is also true to deep experience. But I am not sure that this was his intention. "Meaning is for the intellect, poetry is not"; for him Blake is therefore the most "poetical" of all poets.

He gives us again and again as Shakespeare now and then gives (Continued On Page 9)

ANNUAL COTTON CHART

We have received one copy of the annual Cotton Chart for 1932-33 issued by Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. Brokers and Commission Agents, Marwari Bazar, Bombay. This is the ninth issue showing quotations of Broach A/M. 1933 delivery together with corresponding month quotations for American Cotton in Liverpool and New York. There is also a graph line showing variations in London—New York Cross Rate. The year under review registered highest cotton prices on 8th Sept. 1932, followed by a precipitate decline of 353 points in New York and Rs. 80/- per candy in Bombay.

During last April, U. S. A. abandoned gold standard, which caused a spurt of 2 1/4 cents per lb. in New York Cotton prices in terms of depreciated dollar. In the present days, of abnormal fluctuations in currencies of various countries, the chart will show what important influences are followed in commodity prices in different countries.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1933

BETRAYAL OF BURMA

The last chapter of the Burma Separation ramp promises to be more discreditable than the audacious disregard for the views of the people with which it started. The memorandum submitted by Sir Samuel Hoare to the Joint Committee on Burma, together with a separate note on the future procedure with regard to this question, is consistent with the tortuous policy followed by the Government so far. It apparently makes out that the question of separation is still open, but one can easily discern how heavily the dice are being loaded against Federation. It throws some helpful light, however, on the constitutional scheme that will be foisted upon Burma when separation is finally decided upon. The scheme is only an amplification of the offer made by the Premier, but some of the new details are so reactionary as to drive many vacillators in Burma into the camp of Federalists.

CIVIL AND MILITARY

DICTATOR

The Governor of Burma under the separate scheme will also be the Commander-in-Chief and the combination of the civil and military functions is very likely to prejudice the former and the people's civil rights in times of unrest. A more serious feature of the constitution is that out of the 36 members of the Second Chamber as many as 18 will be nominated by the Governor "in his discretion," that is to say, without being guided by the Ministers. It will thus be extremely easy for Government to dominate the Upper House as to nullify the power and influence of the popular House and reduce Burma to a position far lower than that of an autonomous member of the Federation. If Burma joins the Federation she should not need a Second Chamber at all.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISHERS

There is one more feature of the constitution which calls for serious notice, particularly from Indians. The Burmese Legislature will have no power to make laws subjecting any British subject domiciled in the United Kingdom (including companies and partnerships) to any disability or discrimination. But the Britishers' horror of discrimination is curiously qualified with regard to the treatment of

Indians in Burma. Very graciously they admit that the immigration problem is of great importance to Burma and, therefore, it will have to be carefully considered how far "the principles underlying this proposal will be adopted as between Burma and India."

In other words Burma may differentially restrict Indians but she shall not so deal with Britishers. This may be a sample of British sense of fairness and justice. But both Burma and India will insist that the former must be free to tackle her problem of commercial competition as well as immigrations in the interests of her indigenous population.

NO FREE CHOICE

The future procedure, outlined by Sir Samuel, for the settlement of the Burmese question is even more intriguing. The Joint Committee, he says, will have "to make their recommendations for or against separation without any clear expression of opinion from the Burma Council." This practically transfers to the Committee Burma's inalienable right, already conceded to her by the Premier, to make her own free choice between separation and Federation.

It is idle to contend that Burma did not clearly express her view when she was given a chance. The Burma Council's resolution is clear enough as a rejection of separation on the basis of the Premier's constitution or any other except one of Dominion Status. As Government are not prepared to grant Dominion Status now, it is clear that they should either allow Burma to join the Federation with the right to secede or ask her to express her choice more clearly or maintain her present status as part of India.

A GRIEVOUS WRONG

In any case it will be a grievous wrong and a gross betrayal of Burma's right to ask the Joint Committee to decide the question of separation. To ask "representative Burmans," carefully selected as before, to plead before the Committee on this question is adding insult to injury. Burma may, if she thinks fit, join the Indian Assessor in discussing the details of her new constitution. But for her to concede to the Committee the right finally to decide the question of separation or Federation would be abject self-stultification.

A Political Monster

The Railway Board Committee's report reveals that, while the revenue estimates will be submitted annually to the Federal Government, who in turn will submit them to the Federal Legislature, the estimates are not subject to vote. In plain terms it means that the Federal Legislature will have no control whatever of the finances of the Railway Authority, which is the new name for the present Railway Board. The Federal Assembly will be permitted to vote only when more money has to be put into the coffers of the Railway Authority. Otherwise, for all practical purposes, it is to be a body independent of the legislature, and necessarily independent of public opinion, looking only to the Governor-General who will be the fountain head of all power in the future India.

This is a provision which should not be tolerated by the country. As it is, the Railway Board is a thoroughly irresponsible body and the new scheme will make it even more irresponsible. India has sunk hundreds of crores in railway enterprise, and lost hundreds of crores. Some of the lines have been built for strategic purposes and others for imperial purposes. The Railways have systematically neglected the interests of the masses and spent untold sums for the convenience of the higher classes. That apart, we have always to remember that about 800 to 900 crores have been invested in the rail-

ways, and it is essential for the future welfare of this country, as well as its safety, that the whole railway system should be under the control of the central legislature. It is monstrous that a proposal should now be made to constitute an independent authority and deprive the legislature of all power over the whole railway system in the country.

There are two alternative proposals for the appointment of the seven members of the Committee which will constitute the Railway Authority. For better or worse, we are strongly of the opinion that they should be appointed by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Federal Government. Every day more and more power is being concentrated in the hands of Governor-Generals, and at this rate he will be transformed into a political monster of the future. It is impossible for a single human being to look into all this complicated machinery of administration and keep himself in touch with it, and he will have to depend more on his civilian advisers than on his own initiative and independent judgment. No doubt the Governor-General will have his own Secretary of the status of an Executive Councilor, and it is he and not the dummy Ministers who will be responsible for the future governance of India. That will be an intolerable state of things. And yet Indians are asked to accept the scheme as an earnest of Swaraj!

Reproach To The City

We are not favourably impressed by the acrid correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner in regard to the hawkers' nuisance in the City. Apparently, both the Municipality and the Police are unable to control the hawkers who carry their wares to every part of the city and overcrowd almost every foot-path in the most thickly populated localities to the inconvenience and irrita-

tion of the public. Both have been so lax in their dealings with these people that it has become almost impossible to deal with them now, but instead of hanging their heads with shame the two Commissioners are engaged in a sort of rhetorical dog fight.

We entirely agree that the problem is getting more and more acute, owing to the economic distress among the population; and it is this more than any other consideration which makes

the matter so very difficult to handle. It would be cruel and in fact, impossible to banish the hawkers from Bombay, for hawking is giving both food and work to thousands of Bombay's poorer citizens. But it is strange that it is only in Bombay that the evil has grown to such vast proportions, as to be almost uncontrollable. In Calcutta such hordes of hawkers and pedlars are not to be seen in the street; at any rate they have not yet been allowed to become such a plague as in Bombay. The hawkers are a useful person in our economic fabric, but he ought to be kept in hand.

There is, of course, truth in the contention of the Commissioner of Police that public opinion on the whole is tolerant of this nuisance. Bombay has become reconciled to this evil much as it may condemn it. Some of the best places and foot-paths in the city have been entirely given over to hawkers and vendors of eatables—for instance the Back Bay foreshore and Grant Road—and turned into itinerant markets and haunts for ruffians of all sorts. It is useless for the Municipal and Police Commissioners to shift the blame on to one another's shoulders. They are equally culpable in the matter.

We believe that a "via media" can be found, and it must be found in the interests of peace and quiet. The suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioner can be put into practice, though there is bound to be trouble. As it is, there have been well-founded complaints against the Enforcement Department and its daily raids, which are really a reproach to the Municipality. The nuisance must be handled firmly and by humane and decent methods. But it must be admitted that, as long as Tweedledum and Tweedledee are resolved to have a battle, nothing effective is likely to be done. It is time these two gentlemen got a sharp reminder from the Government that their business is to co-operate and concert measures for the public good instead of squabbling like schoolboys.

PROTECT OUR INDUSTRIES

It is not at all surprising that about forty industries have applied to the Government of India for protection against Japanese competition under the Anti-Dumping Act. These industries include silk, pottery, soap, cement, leather goods and glass, the very ones which being in a struggling condition need special protection. They have suffered long both from the effects of world depression and of the depreciated yen and deserved prompt attention from Government. But whether it be because any British industries were not seriously threatened or not, Government have only looked on, though they took some action against non-Empire textiles, much to Lancashire's satisfaction.

As for other industries, the Government went out of their way to warn them not to regard the Anti-Dumping Act as a signal for rush for protection all round. But the industries that are in distress cannot view the situation quite so complacently and have applied for protection promptly enough, though no doubt they are not sanguine about an equally prompt response from Government, who are still considering the question of protection and it is said, are wondering how best they can get over the difficulties in the way.

The most serious difficulty is said to be that, as the six months' notice denouncing the Indo-Japanese Convention of 1905 expires only in the middle of October, no relief is possible immediately. Secondly the trade delegation from Japan is expected to arrive in India late in September after the close of the autumn session of the Assembly and, it is felt, it will not be expedient to take any discriminating action against her without previous negotiations.

It is easy to exaggerate these difficulties. They are certainly not more than those that operated against the textile industry. And any action that may be taken will, of course, be subject to alteration in the light of negotiations with Japan. Discrimination against Japan is not possible till the middle of October. But the question can be immediately discussed and settled at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly as to which of the industries in distress need to be protected against all foreign competition, without any preference to Britain. Japan cannot and does not object to such protection. And Britain ought to concede to India the same protection measures that she so readily adopts against her rivals.

In the Government of India deal with the question from the national point of view, they will find it easy enough to get over their difficulties.

THE NATION'S EYE

By RAMRAI MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

To-day the eye of the Indian Nation wanders east and west, north and south and closes in despair at the absence of New Leadership. Mahatma Gandhi, the spiritual doctrine of Indian Nationalism has failed to conceive any plan of work beyond the oft repeated points of Civil Resistance and Non-Violence. It is a strange limitation of the intellectual power of India's loftiest leader that having professed and practised a set of principles and programme for over twelve years, his brain should be incapable of thinking out a new path or a novel plan for the country's future.

But it is not this alone. Those who will read carefully his latest statement issued on 26 July, 33—a tame justification, vindication, defence, advocacy and reassertion of the things that he has been doing for over a decade—will find in it—if they are impartial—a decadence of the moral standard. It is usual to say after a huge campaign of public activities that it had great "educative value" that it has created "great awakening", etc., when it has failed in achieving any concrete result. It is the consolation of defeat and possibly a moral need to sustain the spirits of those who shared in the work. But, where does it all lead to?—

LOST OPPORTUNITIES

Let us analyse the last twelve years briefly:—

- (1) Gandhi's Kaira-Agitation and withdrawal.
- (2) Gandhi's Rowlatt Agitation and withdrawal.
- (3) Gandhi's Khilafat Campaign and withdrawal.
- (4) Gandhi's First Satyagraha and withdrawal.
- (5) Gandhi's 1930 Campaign

A Tragedy And A Call

and 1931 withdrawal.
(6) Gandhi's 1932 Campaign and 1933 withdrawal.

In 1930 the second opportunity for the (Reading) Round Table Conference, at Calcutta, during the Prince of Wales' visit was lost owing to Gandhi's wrong insistence on All Brothers' Release as a prior condition. This could have been achieved at the Conference.

In 1930 the second opportunity for the (Irwin) Round Table Conference was lost owing to insistence on 'Dominion Status' as prior condition to participation in the Conference, when in 1931 the Irwin pact was signed by Gandhi—without any condition regarding even Dominion Status,—that is, after surrendering this very principle or ground on which the participation in the first R.T.C. was negative.

SECOND R.T.C.

In 1931 Gandhi went to the Second R.T.C. agreeing to the principle of Federation—Central Responsibility with Safeguards under British Parliament ultimate control and authority—a negation of Independence—a denial of Dominion Status.

His plea of Safeguards to be "demonstrably in the interests of India" was eye-wash, for who was to be the judge? And surely a Safeguard could be interpreted and explained in many ways. There in London his plea for finance and defence failed. His plans for Hindu-Muslim Unity failed. His attempt to placate Untouchables failed; and he committed the cardinal blunder of suggesting only Provincial Autonomy—full and complete—as a step that may satisfy him; and

(Continued on page 10.)

Frankly Speaking

THEY MUST BE CARED FOR.

It was easy for Congress organisations to declare, in accordance with their new policy, that it was no longer possible for them to give any financial relief to Civil Disobedience prisoners. But it has made the difficult problem of relieving destitute released prisoners far more difficult.

It has become particularly so in the City of Bombay, where hundreds of released prisoners find themselves absolutely helpless.

They have lost their old jobs and fail to get new ones speedily on account of trade depression. So many of them wander about during the day begging for any kind of relief and sleep at night on foot-paths. They find it impossible to get enough money even to go to their native places.

It is the duty of all feeling men, particularly of Congressmen, to organise some relief for such destitute released prisoners.

If they cannot start a special organisation for this purpose, they should at least, as suggested by "A Sympathiser" in our correspondence columns, place adequate funds at the disposal of the Released Prisoners Aid Society.

FREE STATE TROUBLES.

We need not attach too much importance to the so-called "storm" which is about to break on Dublin, owing to the recalcitrant attitude of the newly formed National Guard under General O'Duffy, a staunch Cosgraveite.

Though Mr. de Valera may not like to be ruthless in dealing with the menace of an armed body in the Free State, which is inimical to the State, particularly to the party in power, he will have to prevent such a subversive "army" from gaining further strength.

No doubt it would gratify the enemies of Mr. de Valera to see him go under, but he is strong enough to resist the danger. He will not allow his enemies to triumph over him.

A trial of strength will take place on the 13th when it is stated that General O'Duffy will hold his parade, which will be banned by the Free State.

WAR FOR EVER?

The news about the operations in the Bajauri territory is getting more and more meagre. We are told that Kotkal has not been bombed since Saturday last, though demonstration flights are still going on to strike terror in the hearts of the tribesmen.

Kotkal village has been practically destroyed by aerial bombs, though, it is said, there has been

no loss of life. Yet, the main objective of the Army is as far distant as ever, and Simla is wondering where the three wanted persons are, together with their hosts, who have promised to protect them.

The difficulties in the way of expedition are insuperable, but it is stated that, unless the three persons are surrendered, the offensive will be continued—for ever?

MANUFACTURED "OFFENDERS".

The C. P. Government's resolution on the working of the jails in that province during 1932 shows an increase in the number of prisoners, mainly due to the Civil Disobedience movement.

There were about 2,748 C.D. prisoners in the jails during the year, and a large number of them must have been youths. The Government Resolution regrets to note the influx of a large number of "youthful and adolescent offenders" for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement, which, as before, freely enlisted the services of immature and impressionable young men.

We regret equally that the Government refused to use their discretion and jailed most of them, irrespective of their youth or the nature of their offences.

If the Government wanted to save these young men, they should not have forged new weapons of repression which at once turned innocent acts into criminal offences.

PROHIBITION PROSPECTS.

The resolution to be moved by Mr. Maswood Ahmad in the ensuing session of the Assembly urging the adoption of a policy of prohibition may furnish one more occasion to demonstrate that Hindus and Muslims alike demand prohibition.

But we may be sure that the present Government will not earnestly follow that policy.

Far from agreeing with Mr. Maswood Ahmad that prohibition is a necessary condition for the successful working of the new Constitution, many officials will argue, as indeed they have already begun to do in Bombay, that Excise revenue is essential to the balancing of the Budget both now and under the new Reforms.

If prohibitionists are serious, they will have to rely almost entirely on public propaganda including the prevention of illicit distillation, which is everywhere being made the ground for pressing more licit liquor on the people.

Readers' Views

FOREIGN FILMS

From Shrivastav S. Kapadia.

I have carefully gone through the letters of your correspondents "T. R. N." and "Filko" in the "Shade" on the subject of foreign films and without wishing to turn the matter into a controversy, I would like to answer some of their questions. I am glad both of them hold my point of view regarding the poor standard of British films. But their suggestion that these pictures can be stopped by film fences themselves, by not frequenting theatres where such pictures are shown, is impracticable. Your correspondents are not aware of the fact that there is a certain section of film-goers (and unfortunately it happens to be a fairly large number) who, from a queer notion of patriotism, persist in wasting their time and money on poor British films rather than see good American pictures. And, as long as these narrow-minded "patriots" are encouraged by Indian theatre-owners, the public is absolutely helpless. It is for the exhibitors themselves to show some courage and take the right step.

As regards German films, I must admit that they are of a very high standard, especially in photography, direction and technique and they can compete well with the best American pictures. But German and Russian films can hardly be successful with English dialogue, as has been proved by two German talkies (in English) shown in Bombay. The players are hampered in acting by a foreign language with the result that they cut a sorry figure. German films were immensely popular in the silent days. Pictures like "Faust" and "Quo Vadis" are among the best of their silent films while "The Blue Angel" and "The White Devil" did not prove to be quite good because German and Russian actors had to speak English in them.

Russian pictures, which are mainly propaganda films, are not even shown in England and America and can, therefore, hardly be expected to escape the rigours of the Indian Censor Boards.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

From J. Mani.

The Film Industry is in its inception stage in India. Of course a very great future lies before it. Most of its defects and shortcomings are due to that lack of experience and knowledge which time alone will remove. All that is possible to do is to accelerate the process of perfection. The rate of progress, undoubtedly, depends on the measure of effort in the right direction.

The Motion Picture Society of India Ltd. is decidedly a very useful institution and from the report of its activities published in your issue of the 6th inst. it is evident that it has been striving very hard to obtain relief from the burden of such taxation as forms a formidable obstacle to the growth of the industry. This is, however, a question that lies entirely at the discretion of the Government. As this is a just demand the relief sought for is found to come in the form of measure in course of time. But, sooner the industry gets clear of this burden the better for it. The Society so far has made strenuous efforts to gain this object and given the support of all the sections connected with the industry it may be taken that it will succeed before long.

In addition to the encouragement asked for by the Society from the Government, there is much that has to be accomplished by the producing concerns for which they have to depend on their own efforts. One of the things that is of paramount importance to the production of good films is good actors. The task of training good actors is one that will have to be tackled by the industry itself. Hitherto the productions depended for their excellence in this respect on the inherent capacity of the actors who participated.

Every one recognises that playing a part in a film whether silent or talkie requires a high standard of art. Now if the actors who are naturally gifted were to be given an opportunity to improve themselves by undergoing a course of the right sort of training much better productions will naturally result therefrom. It is time to recognise that, when we have got training grounds for all professions, arts and sciences, it is nothing short of a crying need to provide it for those who are to become actors on the film-stage.

No doubt a great deal of co-ordination of efforts will be needed to give this a practical shape but would it not be worth while? That we have got very good material is beyond doubt, must we not make it yield the best possible results?

Will the Society consider this aspect of the question?

DESTITUTE CONGRESS WORKERS

From "A Sympathiser."

Some days back it was announced that all the Congress organisations having been closed no funds should be paid to any one in the name of the Congress.

This is in accordance with the new Congress policy. What some of us are concerned with is, however, the plight of men who are released from jails on the termination of their sentences. There is a large number thus released and these poor men having been arrested then in Bombay are now stranded here, having no money to proceed to their native places, or even to feed themselves here. They are reduced to a state of beggary and several of them are serving in hotels or simply begging for money to go to their native places and to have a shelter while here. Several of them have naturally to sleep on footpaths. Surely these men (the majority of them are mere boys) have not deserved this humiliation at the hands of their countrymen. There must be some organisation to look after them, and if this is not possible, sympathetic friends can very well place funds at the disposal of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, which can provide these released prisoners with train fare at least. I hope this will draw the attention of our public leaders.

GENUINE SWADESHI

From "Anti-Humbbug."

All lovers of the country realise that the only way to have our country happy and prosperous is to adopt Swadeshi in every item of our needs. The cry for Swadeshi has been ringing for the last 30 years nearly, but even to-day it is thoroughly practised by a very few only, whose number will not be more than a few thousands. The reason is not very difficult to find. In India 95 p. c. of the people are poor souls who somehow or other manage to feed and clothe their bodies with the coarsest material they can procure. Hence they go in for anything which is within their means. More-over centuries of domination have dulled their nobler instincts that appeal to patriotism, tolerance, unselfishness, etc., finds practically no response. The 5 per cent, mostly middle and rich class, are so selfish and avaricious that they may stoop down to the worst sin without a pang to satisfy their greed and love of luxury. They have been and are exploiting the poor to the utmost.

All this does not mean that there are no noble souls in the land. There are and it is they who have raised the cry for Swadeshi again and again, but the way has been crossed by these selfish persons each time and under the guise of promoters and lovers of Swadeshi they have tried to make as much as possible. A few days back Mrs. Munshi published an appeal for the Swadeshi Market, Katbadevi and only recently an appeal was published by the Swadeshi League. Press and Platform have been used many a time for such appeals but the margin of gains has never been touched. The only way to make this successful is to cut down the profit, to organise the manufacture, to eliminate the middle-men's exorbitant profit. Recently a case of high prices of handkerchiefs was quoted by a reader. Well this is only one of many such cases. All over the country and in the city a large number of shops have sprung up; they loudly proclaim that they deal in Swadeshi goods only, but if you watch their working you will be shocked to find that, as soon as a poor customer enters there, he is fleeced in every way possible to the utmost. The only way is to expose and remove such cheats and market cheap and durable Indian goods.

"SPIDER IN THE BREAD"

From "A Citizen."

I congratulate you on the exposure you made recently on the adulteration of butter and ghee and other foodstuffs in the columns of the "Chronicle." I was surprised to read, however, that even "a well known bakery" has the credit of supplying bread with a spider to a customer.

This shows to what extent the Bombay public are poisoned slowly by bad food stuff and the necessity of the Municipal executive to be more vigilant than ever to safeguard the public health.

The public of Bombay will be obliged if you will give the name of the bakery which supplied that bread so that they may know the firm well and the customers also may know what sort of stuff they are likely to get from that bakery.

I also want to know what steps the Executive Health Officer propose to take against the proprietor of the bakery.

Sir I. B. Sapru Leaves For India

Complains Of Misrepresentation Of Indian Case
And Says He Would Not Return To England
For Autumn Session Of "Joint"

LONDON, July 27. (By Airmail.) Following is a fuller report of the interview given by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to Reuters before his departure for India:—

Complaints that a campaign of misrepresentation had been carried on with a persistence hardly surpassed, in certain conservative circles in England, against the Indian viewpoint, was made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in an interview with Reuters' representative to-day.

DIEHARDISM IN EXCELSEIS

"It is extremely difficult for me to say what shape the constitutional proposals may take when they emerge from the Joint Parliamentary Committee," said Sir Tej Bahadur. "I do not wish to say anything more definite than this, about the Joint Parliamentary Committee, while it is still in session; but I may have a great deal to say when its report is out. While I am refraining at present from expressing any opinion on the work of the Committee, I am bound to say that during my three months' stay here, I have found in certain conservative circles—I shall not say all—the most strenuous opposition to the Indian point of view, and a campaign of misrepresentation carried on with a persistence hardly surpassed. Of one thing I am clear, that if the spirit evinced on this occasion by the diehard section of politicians in England to-day succeeds, it will be extremely difficult to set the mutual relations of the two countries on a satisfactory basis."

SIR SAMUEL'S "GOOD FIGHT"

One redeeming feature of the situation, continued Sir Tej Bahadur, has been that within the limits prescribed by the White Paper, Sir Samuel Hoare has put up a good fight, and I cannot say that he has in the course of his evidence sought to whittle down any of the proposals contained in the White Paper. He knew his brief remarkably well. This does not mean by any means that I agree with him on certain questions, which from my point of view are of the most vital importance. Nevertheless, I must freely acknowledge that he has hitherto put up a good fight.

I cannot say when the Bill will be introduced, or when it may pass, or when the constitution may come into operation, either in the provinces or at the Centre, though it is hoped that it may be introduced in March or April 1934, and passed a few months later. I can only regret the delay which has already taken place and which, I fear, is likely to take place in inaugurating the new constitution.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM
Sir Tej Bahadur mentioned that

as stated to the meeting of the Joint Select Committee on Tuesday he had submitted before leaving for India a confidential memorandum on the White Paper and other constitutional proposals dealt with by the three Round Table Conferences. The memorandum, he said, is supported by Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyenger and Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Jayakar has appended a special note on commercial discrimination and Mr. Iyenger and Mr. Joshi will probably submit additional memoranda on certain special points. I made a reference to the Lord Chairman as to the publication of my memorandum, and I am informed that he is advised that it would be a breach of privilege to publish it in England or India, before it has been laid on the table in Parliament.

I propose to get my memorandum and Mr. Jayakar's printed in India, and as soon as it arrives in London it will be circulated to the members of the Committee and laid on the table, and then no doubt I shall release it to the press.

I have been informed that our memorandum will be printed as part of the proceedings of the Committee and laid before Parliament. I have reserved to myself liberty to send any further memoranda I wish to send from India and the Lord Chairman has agreed to receive them.

"I have decided," concluded Sir Tej Bahadur, "that I shall not come back for the autumn session of the Joint Parliamentary Committee."—Reuters.

PRE-EMINENTLY FIT TO BE LEADER

Bengal Council President's
Tribute To Mr. Sen Gupta's
Memory

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

When the August session of the Bengal Legislative Council opened this afternoon, the Hon. Raja of Santosh, the President said that the sad and premature death of Mr. Sen Gupta, had evoked poignant grief throughout India. Possessing as he undoubtedly did a magnetic personality, richly endowed with a large fund of imagination and gifted with great intellectual ability, he was pre-eminently fit to be leader of men. Those who had opportunities to study him at close quarters with equanimity, sincerely believed that when the call came to him to serve the motherland in difficult and constructive work, that lay ahead of them, he would be one of those at the helm, helping to guide the fair barge of a united,

FUTURE OF BURMA

10 Delegates To Appear
Before Jt. Committee

GOVERNOR ON HOARE'S
SUGGESTION

Council May Discuss On
General Lines, But No Re-
cording Of Opinion

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

Addressing the Burma Legislative Council at the opening of the Autumn session, the Governor made two important announcements: one regarding the Secretary of State's suggestion to take a delegation of ten members from Burma for consultations with the Joint Select Committee on Burma Constitutional Memorandum, and the other concerning the appointment of Businessmen's Committee to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure.

In explaining the Burma Memorandum, His Excellency pointed out that the scheme did not constitute His Majesty's Government's specific recommendations and he had allotted two days for discussion of the Memorandum on general lines without asking them to record any opinion, and without raising separation of federation issue. Such discussion would be of great value to the Burma delegation dealing with economic conditions.

He feared that there was no ground for cheerful optimism but his personal conclusion was that the agriculturists in Burma had adjusted themselves to the altered conditions in a surprising manner.

The Burma Legislative Council which commenced its session to-day transacted official business consisting of the presentation of the Public Accounts Committee's report giving notice of additional supplementary grants and several bills.

The President informed the House that the Finance Member had given notice of a motion for the discussion of the Burma Memorandum next week.—A.P.

happy and prosperous Bengal to a safe anchorage of self-government. He was a giant Bengali—a fine specimen of his great race—nature's gentleman, who could be a warm friend even to those who disagreed with him.—A.P.

JT. COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

Indirect attempts to criticise doings of Sir Nripendra Sircar before the Joint Select Committee in England were made by a member of the depressed class at the Council to-day.

The President ruled that the activities of Sir N. Sircar were not before the House for consideration, and he accordingly ruled that the Member was not entitled to refer them.—A.P.

Press Views

Eye-Opener

It is significant to note that the Tory papers that rent the skies over the recent trial of British engineers in Moscow, have not a word to say about the Meerut Trial. The Liberal and Labour papers, however, are in general agreement with the views expressed in Indian papers. The case abundantly proves that police information cannot always be relied on. But on mere police information—without a show of trial—more than 2,000 young men of Bengal have been robbed of their freedom. The Meerut Trial should be an eye-opener to the Government.—"Liberty."

Government's Blunder

The British people should have realised by this time that if they are unable to come to a settlement with a generous opponent like Gandhiji, who is temperamentally a Moderate and possessing a remarkable spirit of conciliation, it will be increasingly difficult for them to persuade the more forward elements like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Subhash Chandra Bose to sit round a table and be party to a scheme of Swaraj by measured stages. If it is the intention of Tory Government to suppress the Congress and force down India's throat the White Paper dispensation, their policy is doomed to failure. They will, no doubt, find some Indians willing enough to work any scheme initiated by them, but these Indians will represent nobody but themselves.

The arrest of Mahatma and the implications of the new move by the authorities do not certainly brighten the prospects of the so-called reforms. The present fresh conflict which is expected to be a prolonged one may conceivably put all reforms talks and schemes into the melting pot.—"Rangoon Mail."

Not National

The Reserve Bank is to be free from pernicious political influence. But the method adopted to protect it is instructive. Governors and Deputy-Governors on the Directorate, the Reserve Bank Committee is reported to have suggested, should be appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Central Board, as in the case of the Imperial Bank of India. The Governor-General has been given the power to make appointments regardless of the fact whether the persons chosen enjoy the approval and confidence of the Federal Government. They will be responsible to none except the Governor-General. Where does India come in? A Secretary of State appoints now-a-days a Henry



Miss Chandrakanta M. Doshi, who has passed the M.A. examination this year by a thesis on "The Dasha Shrimali Jain Bania Community" in Kathiawar.

Miss Doshi is the granddaughter of Mr. Motichand Tulsi, late Dewan of Rajkot and daughter of the late Mr. M. M. Doshi, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law. She is the first woman to get the M.A. in Kathiawar and the second in Gujarat.

Strakosch to "represent" India. It is probable that the future Governor-General will appoint Henry Strakosches to run the Reserve Bank for India. The political element has been substituted by a worse than political element. Why?—"National Call."

The Ancient Menace

Indian opinion is not enthusiastic over Mr. H.P. Mody's striking bargains with the Lancashire manufacturers about the future of cotton and cotton industry in this country. It is true that, of recent years, Japan has been a serious rival to the industry in India and the latest action of the Government to check its imports has moved Japan to threaten a boycott of Indian cotton. But Lancashire has been India's rival for even a longer period, and more powerful than Japan, in that, it has dictated Britain's fiscal and political policy regarding India to the disadvantage of the latter. To bargain with Lancashire now on the basis that it should support the political advance in India is a short-sighted move which will not benefit either the Indian manufacturer or the agriculturist. Mr. Mody's terms, it is feared, go further than those laid down in the Ottawa Agreement and are, therefore, seriously questioned by the merchants' and manufacturers' associations.—"Hittawada."

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN ACCUSES CITY FATHERS

But Chandavarkar Retorts That Government
Has Failed To Keep Promise Regarding
Educational Grants

POONA, Aug. 8.

There was keen controversy in the Bombay Council to-day over the amendment moved by Mr. R. R. Bhakle (nominated non-official) seeking to reserve one seat for Labour on the Improvements Committee, when the second reading of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Improvements Trust Amalgamation Bill was proceeded with.

"HELL ON EARTH."

Mr. Bhakle sought to reserve a seat for Labour by increasing the strength of the Improvements Committee by one, and emphasised the need for this by citing the census report which according to the speaker showed that "if there was hell on earth, it was in the city of Bombay."

There was strong opposition to the amendment from the Corporation Representatives on the ground that the reservation was mischievous and vicious in principle and that there was already provision for labour interests among the four nominated seats on the Improvements Committee.

Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, opposing the Amendment stated that he was, however, willing to provide in the Bill for nomination to the Improvements Committee of one among the four Labour Representatives on the Corporation. The amendment was put to vote and lost.

LEADER ACCUSES.

The suggestion made by the Minister for Local Self-Government was then moved in the form of an amendment by Government to which the representatives of the Corporation agreed. There was, however, strong opposition to this from non-officials.

HEATED DEBATE.

Some heat was caused in the House when Sir Ghulam Hussain, Leader of the House, supporting the amendment stated that the Corporation had accepted the principle of separate representation and the Corporation had failed to do justice to Labour by failing to give widespread primary education.

EX-MAYOR RETORTS.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, ex-Mayor of Bombay, disputed Sir Ghulam's latter statement, and stated that it ill became the Government to make this charge when they themselves had failed to keep their promises of educational grants to local bodies.

SIR RUSTOM EXPLAINS.

Sir Rustom Vakil supporting the amendment pointed out that the principle of separate representation existed in the parent body, namely the Corporation. He explained that what the amendment sought to do was just to reserve out of four nominated seats on the Improve-

ments Committee one for Labour; if this was unrepresented otherwise. The Amendment was put to vote and declared carried.

FUTURE OF 1 TRUST

When the Council resumed after Tea, four amendments were moved all by the Members of the Bombay Corporation to the effect that the Improvements Committee which was now being statutorily appointed, might be dissolved at a later stage by a majority vote of the Corporation.

Two of the amendments suggested that the dissolution be preceded by the approval of the Government. The Government opposed the amendments on the ground that such a provision would deprive the Council of its voice in the matter, while the body had been statutorily appointed by it. All the amendments were lost.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

On Tuesday The Viceroy granted an interview to—The Chief of Miraj (Senior), Maulana Shaikat Ali and Mr. P. J. Chinoy.

Their Excellencies granted an interview to the Chief of Aurang. Her Excellency visited—The Needle Room at Caxton House, Frere Road, The Indian Red Cross Office, and The University Settlement at Reynolds Road, Byculla.

Their Excellencies honoured Her Highness the Dowager Begum of Janjira with their presence at tea.

Their Excellencies dined with the Members of the Byculla Club.

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GENERAL MOTORS INCREASE SALARIES

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.
The General Motors Corpora-
tion announce a 10 per cent in-
crease in the pay of their salaried
employees from August 1.—Reu-
ter.

COLLECTOR'S CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST KURLA MUNICIPALITY

**Calls Upon General Board To Submit Satisfactory
Explanation Why It Should
Not Be Superseded**

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Aug. 8.
Specific defaults alleged to have
been committed by the Kurla
Municipality in the performance
of its duties, which, according to
the Government, indicate that
financial and administrative af-
fairs have been gravely mis-
managed, are enumerated in the
course of a lengthy charge-sheet
framed by the Collector of Bom-
bay Suburban District and for-
warded on July 22 last to the
president, calling upon the Muni-
cipality to submit within two
months a satisfactory explana-
tion and to state whether it has
any reasons to show why it
should not be superseded under
Section 219 (1) of the Bombay
Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925
for a period of three years.

PRESIDENT MOVES.

The president has, it is under-
stood, requested the councillors
to submit their views on the se-
veral points raised in the charge-
sheet before August 10, when the
Collector's letter and the draft
reply by the president will be
discussed by the general board.

Referring to the charges of
maladministration, the Collector
states: "The previous history of
the Municipality has been very
unsatisfactory."

CHARGE-SHEET.

The charge-sheet further states
that the serious faults in the day
to day administration are: (1)

neglect of work in collecting
house-tax, (2) failure at times to
recover license-fee in advance,
(3) construction of works in a
haphazard manner, (4) promis-
cuous increase in establishment
charges without framing the re-
quisite rules.

Concluding the Collector states
that among the other errors,
irregularities and illegalities that
have been brought to the notice
of the Government are (1) pro-
posed revision of names of
streets likely to lead to serious
communal disturbances in the
locality between Hindus and
Muslims, (2) non-removal of an
unqualified and incompetent vac-
cinator, (3) illegal contract in
respect of electrification of the
municipal office for Rs. 1,500 with-
out sanction of the general board,
(4) new appointments (without
adequate sanction), for which no
definite rules have been yet
framed, (5) promotion of Mr. Ak-
bar Yar Khan, old building in-
spector, to the post of an engi-
neer, in spite of the Government's
suggestion to dismiss him along
with two others, (6) inadequate
attention paid to the correct pre-
paration of the municipal roll.
(Last year it was not published
on the due date. This year it
has been published without the
names of those voters for the
Legislative Council, living in the
vicinity of the municipal office).

CYCLONE HAVOC IN LAHORE

**Trees Uprooted, Cattle
Killed & Roofs Blown
Off Buildings**

LAHORE, Aug. 8.
Considerable damage to houses
and property was caused in the
Lahore Cantonment yesterday by
a cyclone which uprooted trees,
brought down electric standards
and wires and even blew off tiled
roofs of several buildings.
No loss of human life is re-
ported, but a number of cattle
was either killed or injured.—A.P.

B. S. RAILWAY LINE BREACHED

The Manager, B. S. Rly., Bika-
ner, wires:—

On account of breaches on the
Srikolay-Atji branch the running
of trains between Bikaner and
Srikolayatji has been suspended
from to-day until further advice.
—A.P.

BILARA RLY. LINE UNDER WATER

The C. T. M. Jodhpur, wires:—
Owing to overflowing of water,
at Pichyak Bund, near Bilara, the
line between Bhawal and Bilara is
badly breached, and it is expected
that through communication can
be restored at least for ten days,
the line being under water as well
as breached. Trains will con-
tinue to run from Pipar Road as
far as Bhawal.—A.P.

CHOLERA FOLLOWS FLOODS

RATNAGIRI, August 8.
Due to abnormal floods and bad
weather, cholera has broken out
in epidemic form at Poladpur, 10
miles from Mahad. Seven deaths
have already occurred. The Col-
lector is stated to have deputed a
medical officer to take preventive
measures.

Poladpur is a junction for the
Mahad-Mahabaleshwar and Mahad-
Ratnagiri Roads. Traffic has been
restored on all roads except the
Mahad-Mahabaleshwar Road which
is reported to have been blocked
up by huge boulders from Fitz-
gerald Ghats. Blasting operations
will soon commence to clear the
portion of the road of the obstruc-
tion.—A.P.

PUNJAB STATES' CONFERENCE

SIMLA, August 8.
Inter-State problems like Ex-
cise, Extradition and Recovery of
Fines, were discussed yesterday at
a Conference attended by rulers,
of the Punjab State and Minis-
ters. The Conference was held at
the residence of the Maharaja of
Patiala.

Besides the Maharaja, others
present included the Nawab of

KASTURBA JAILED

(Continued from page 1).

take part in the proceedings, said
she understood it was her duty
to disobey the order.

"DON'T YOU KNOW IT?"

Judgment Reserved

AHMEDABAD, August 8.
Asked by the Court about her
profession Kasturba laughed and
said: "Don't you know it." She
pleaded guilty, and said she had
deliberately committed a breach
of the notice.

The Public Prosecutor said that
although Kasturba had pleaded
guilty, Government did not press
for a deterrent sentence.

MARCH TO RAS CUT OFF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Sixteen Satyagrahis, who after
release yesterday, had addressed
a letter to the District Magistrate
started this morning from Ash-
ram.

Shrimati Jankibai, who was re-
leased yesterday, and returned
from the station to the Ashram,
also joined the Satyagrahis.

They were allowed to march up
to the limits mentioned in the or-
der served on them, but crossing
the river bridge, reaching the cor-
ner of the Victoria Garden were
arrested. They started exactly at
6 a.m. from the Ashram, taking
an hour to reach the Garden.

NAGPUR LEADER ARRESTED

NAGPUR, August 8.
Appaji Thare of the Tilak Vi-
yalaya and a prominent Con-
gressman was arrested last evening
under Section 17 of the Criminal
Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

C. P. INVOKES SPECIAL POWERS

**Cr. L. A. Act Comes Into
Force In Province**

NAGPUR, August 8.
A Gazette Extraordinary of yes-
terday's date, notifies that Sec-
tion 7 of the Criminal Law Am-
endment Act, which prohibits the
molestation of a person to the
prejudice of employment or busi-
ness came into force in Nagpur
District with effect from August 7.
—A.P.

JANAKIBEN RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.
Smt. Janakiben, an old lady
inmate of Mahatma Gandhi's
ashram who was arrested this
morning while leading 16 male
inmates of the ashram on their
march to Ras, was again re-
leased this evening.—A.P.

WOMEN PICKETERS FINED

MADRAS, Aug. 8.
A Madras message states that
the City Magistrate of Madras
fined four women picketers Rs.
200 each and in default to two
months' imprisonment. Two men
were also sentenced to six months'
rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

JAIPUR GAIN ANOTHER VICTORY

**Hurlingham Defeated In
Rugby Polo Club Tourney**

LONDON, Aug. 8.
In the first match of the Rugby
Polo Club's August Tournament
Jaipur beat Hurlingham by 7 goals
to 6.—Reuter.

Bahawalpur. Sir Abdul Hamid
(Kapurthala), Diwan Gyannath
(President of the Council, Nabha
Regency), Mr. Nabibux Mohamad
Hussain (Chief Minister, Bahawal-
pur) and Mr. K. M. Pannikar,
who recently returned after giv-

ing evidence on behalf of the In-
dian States' Delegation before the
Joint Select Committee.

Committees have been formed
to examine problems in all their
aspects and submit a report with-
in a month.—A.P.

BOMBAY JAMNAGARIS WELCOME JAM SAHEB

**Mathuradas Vissanji Hopes Jamnagar Will
Become Liverpool Of India
Under New Regime**

The hope that under his rule
the economic condition and weal-
th of Nawanagar will so improve
as to provide scope not only for
the development and welfare of
its people, but to induce those
who had migrated from the State
for business purposes to return to
their beautiful homes, was ex-
pressed by the Maharaja of Na-
wanagar in replying to an ad-
dress presented to him by his sub-
jects in Bombay on Tuesday eve-
ning.

A distinguished gathering was
present at the function which
was held in the spacious show-
rooms of Messrs. Bombay Cycle
and Motor Agency, Sandhurst
Bridge, prominent among them
being Sir Suleman Cassum Mi-
tha, Dr. Javle, the Mayor of Bom-
bay, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Hus-
seinbhai Lalji, Mr. Jamnadas M.
Mehta and Mr. Manu Subedar.

CONGRATULATES JAM SAHEB.

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji,
Chairman of the Reception Com-
mittee, read the address con-
gratulating the Jam Saheb on his
accession to the throne and as-

suring him of the loyalty of his
subjects. It stated among other
things:

"His Highness the late Jam Sa-
heb, of revered memory, recognis-
ed the great importance in the
life of a people of trade, com-
merce and industries. Even in
the short period which has elaps-
ed since Your Highness's acces-
sion to the 'Gadi' Your Highness
has evinced the same interest in
the development of trade and in-
dustries and has given a practical
demonstration of your sympathy
in the removal of monopolies
which were a hindrance to this
objective. We hope and trust
that the trade and industries of
Jamnagar will receive a great im-
petus during Your Highness's re-
gime and that Jamnagar will be-
come the Liverpool of the coun-
try."

MAHARAJA'S MISSION.

The Maharaja replying to the
address regretted that it should
have been necessary, due to eco-
nomic reasons, for many people of

Nawanagar to leave their beau-
tiful homes and migrate to places
like Bombay.

"I believe, you have left Nawa-
nagar," continued the Jam Saheb.
"because it is neither so beautiful
nor so big as to give full scope
to your business and other pur-
suits. But let me assure that from
now on, it shall be my ambition
to make Nawanagar so big and
beautiful that those of you who
have migrated must return to
your homes willingly. I shall count
it the happiest day of my life,
when I have induced you to come
back to Nawanagar."

ITALIAN ARMADA LEAVES N.F. LAND

(Special Cable)
SHOAL HARBOUR,
'Newfoundland', Aug. 8.

The Italian Armada departed
homeward via Azores at 2:45 a.m.
E.S.T.

ITALIAN AIR ARMADA.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, August 8.
Nine Italian flying-boats lauded
here and the remainder are pro-
ceeding to Ponta Delgada.

GOLD MEDAL TO Godrej Toilet Soaps

IN the All-India Industrial Fair held in Simla last month
Godrej Toilet Soaps have been awarded the highest
prize, Gold Medal, some of the other Indian Soap-makers
getting certificates of lower prizes.

Read what the great German Scientist, Dr. AUFRECHT
who is at present the head of the chief German institute
of bacteriology and microscopy, says about Godrej
Toilet Soaps:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps
and in my opinion they are such as would kill the
Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Germs, the germs
of Typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. They
are excellent disinfectants."

Says Dr. M. A. ANSARI, M. D., M. S. of Punjab (Ex-pres-
ident of the Indian National Congress):—

"I have very great pleasure in testifying to the
most excellent qualities of Godrej's soaps. I have
used them now for the last ten years and have found
them better than the best soaps manufactured in Eu-
rope or for that matter any other country. I recom-
mend them to the Indian public both from the point
of view of their excellence and their being made in
India."

Sometime ago the revered Dr. ANNIE BESANT said
in her newspaper "New India" that in her opinion
Godrej's Toilet Soaps were the best in the world.

Says Major Dickenson, late Chemical Analyst to the
Government of Bombay:—

"I have tested Godrej's Toilet Soap chemically with
great care and I have found them perfect in every
respect."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The boxes and cakes of GODREJ'S TOILET
SOAPS are being imitated in many cities in
India so make sure before buying that the
impress of Godrej's name is both on boxes and
cakes.

Sole Agents:

MESSRS NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,
121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



JAILBIRD CONVICTED FOR ROBBERY AGAIN

For Last Eight Years Atleast He Had Lived A Straight Life, Says Magistrate And Gives Him One Year Rigorous

The robbery case in which property worth about Rs. 200 is involved going on for well over two months in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, and in which three persons, Mahabir Nandlal alias Raghurib Chhoda, Abdul Samad and Ismail Illahibax figured as accused, came to a close on Tuesday.

The prosecution story is that the complainant who resides in Suleman's Wadi, Gokhak Road, had, on the night of May 28 last, gone to bed leaving the door of his room open.

The next morning he found his room burgled and several articles of clothing missing. He ran immediately to the DeLisle Road Police and lodged a complaint.

The Police in their investigations came upon one Bhimrao who was a servant with the first accused. On the strength of a statement made by Bhimrao the police arrested his master Raghurib. The second accused came to be arrested as he was entering Raghurib's house which was being watched.

RECOVERY OF LOST PROPERTY

It is alleged that these two accused made certain statements and took the police to various places resulting in the recovery of the stolen clothes. At Kuria some sarees and pants were found in the house of one Rampadarat who is a witness for the prosecution. Both the accused then led the police to a well in which were found 17 bodies which were sunk with a stone tied to them. After this the party proceeded to the Mahabir's rooms where he thrust his hand into a waste pipe in the bath-

room and to the amusement of the police brought out several ornaments which were said to form a part of the stolen property. Some more of the missing articles were also found in the room of the third accused who was then put under arrest.

JUDGMENT

In his judgment the Magistrate says that the first accused denied having made any statement to the police and pointed out places where the lost property was recovered, but that he had been taken to the places upon the information supplied to them by his servant who had absconded after being cited as a witness, which story was strongly contradicted by the investigating officer Sub-Inspector Joglekar. The defence, he said, had advanced that they suffered a disadvantage owing to the absence of Bhimrao's evidence. The Magistrate held that this could not help the defence in any way. The point against the accused however was that witness Rampadarat had deposed that the accused had placed some of the stolen articles with him. As regards the enmity ascribed to this witness, the Magistrate pointed out that this was in no way established, on the other hand, he said that witness's evidence appeared truthful to him.

17 YEARS IN JAIL

Though the first accused had four previous convictions and had been about 17 years in gaol, and had once escaped from police custody, the Magistrate thought himself constrained to view the case leniently due to the fact that for the last 8 years at least

he had lived a straight life. He therefore convicted and sentenced him to undergo a year's rigorous imprisonment on the charge of robbery and six months for receiving stolen property, the sentences to run concurrently.

The second and third accused were however acquitted on the first charge for want of sufficient evidence against them. On the second charge, however, the second accused was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment while the third was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year.

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA DR. KURTKOTI

Dharma Vir Vishnu R. Karandikar, Secretary to His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtkoti, Panchavati, Naski, writes—

A short news paragraph has appeared in some papers to the effect that the Privy Council has refused the application for permission to appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court. I am sending the following full explanation about this in order to clear up the misunderstanding owing to the above note appearing in some papers. I hope you will kindly give publicity to the same.

The decision of the Bombay High Court was that an injunction should be issued preventing His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtkoti, from exercising the rights of the Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar and Karvir Peethas until the establishment of a Math to the north of the Narmada. It is clear that the High Court did not question the right of His Holiness to the position of a Shankaracharya but only restricted the exercise of the rights pertaining to that holy position only until the formation of a Math to the north of the Narmada.

The application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was for the removal of this condition. Even if the leave has not been granted because it is a question of fact and not of law, the situation created by the High Court decision has not been changed at all. After this decision and previous to applying to the Privy Council for leave to appeal, His Holiness had already made arrangements for starting a Math to the north of the Narmada.

Now that the decision of the Privy Council has been given; but because of the fulfilling of the condition of a Math on the north of the Narmada, there is no bar of any character preventing His Holiness from the due exercise of his rights as the Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar and Karvir. The announcement of the Math to the north of the Narmada, hitherto held in abeyance as the question was subjudice, will be made soon in due course.

Hoping that you will be good enough to publish this in order to clear up the present position.

THE NATURE OF POETRY

(Continued from page 5.)

us, poetry neat, or adulterated with so little meaning that nothing except poetic emotion is perceived and matters.

Professor Housman, quotes: "Hear the voice of the Bard," "Memory hither come," and "My Spectre around me night and day" which he contrasts with such quotations as:

Sorrow that is not sorrow, but delight;

And miserable love, that is not pain.

To hear of, for the glory that redounds

Therefrom to human kind, and what we are.

The emotion which those lines kindle can be referred to the nobility of feeling which they express. But he asks, in six simple words of Milton, "Nymphs and shepherds, dance no more!"

What is it that can draw tears as I knew it can, to the eyes of more readers than one? What in the world is there to carry about?

Why have the mere words the physical effect of pathos when the sense of the passage is blithe and gay? I can only say, because they are poetry, and find their way to something in man which is obscure and latent, something older than the present organisation of his nature, like the patches of fen which still linger here and there in the drained lands of Cambridgeshire.

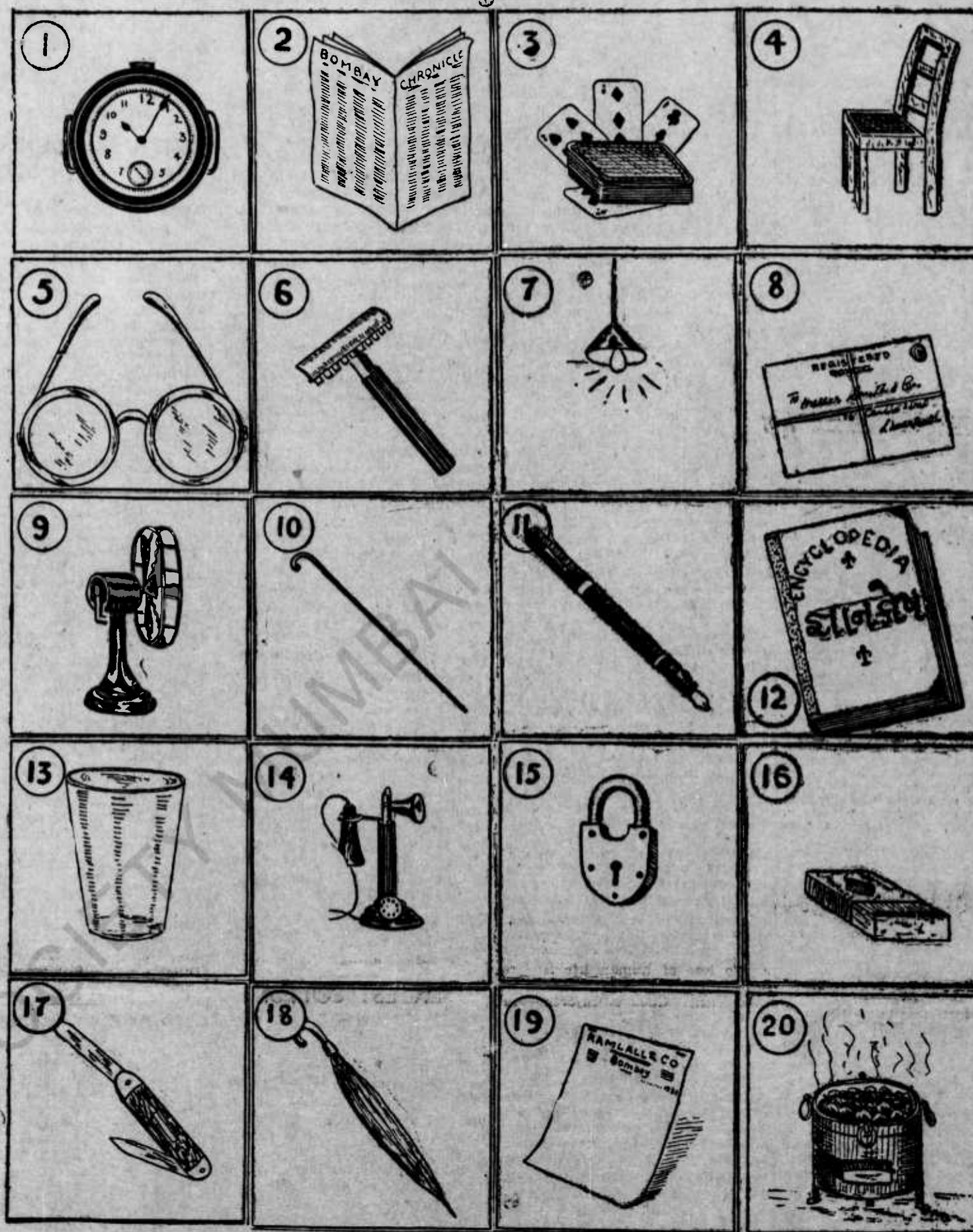
Let me suggest another answer to his question. It does not seem likely to me that those six simple words moved him because they are addressed to something "obscure and latent in man" but because they have the power to evoke a beautiful ancient world, dear to the imagination of a scholar-poet, and to suggest the transience and pathos of innocent happiness. They are, to use what I think his own unfortunate word "adulterated" with meaning.

Poetry is not the thing said, but a way of saying it; that a true word and it is also true of pictures that the art does not lie

COMPETITION

WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?

1st PRIZE Rs. 500; 2nd PRIZE Rs. 200; 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100 AND CONSOLATION PRIZES Rs. 200



When hairs are turning grey, when you lose the beauty of your long tresses, when you feel depressed

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Calcutta.

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by all respectable
dealers.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.



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Manufacturers:—ISMAIL SIDDICK & CO.
Sold everywhere.

BLOOD IMPURE

Is to the constitution like infected air to the climate. It is agony, ugliness and among the venentially infected a proof of their evil doings and sins for which even their children have to pay.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 3, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

RULES.

- After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration, as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
- When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER.

Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

- We use them daily for:—
1. BREEZE.
 2. CUTTING.
 3. DRINKING.
 4. SECURITY.
 5. KNOWLEDGE.
 6. HEAT.
 7. COMMUNICATION.
 8. RECREATION.
 9. LIGHTING.
 10. PUNCTUALITY.
 11. VISION.
 12. CORRESPONDENCE.
 13. SHAVING.
 14. PROTECTION.
 15. ILLUMINATION.
 16. INFORMATION.
 17. WRITING.
 18. REST.
 19. SAFETY.
 20. COVERING.

In the subject but in the painting of it. Recently there has been a theoretical movement away from representing on canvas anything

intelligible to the eye in order that we may the better obtain from pictures an unadulterated and purely aesthetic

emotion. But the results have not worn well. After the delight of enjoying what at first perplexed we tire of such pictures, and

turn with relief to those with an intelligible content. The last part of his discourse supported the theory of pure poetry.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

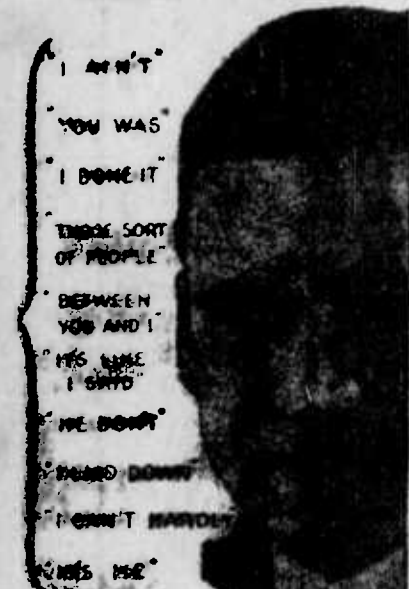
Name.....

Address.....

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or 'stop con' is a vegetable product. When taken by a lady for seven days will stop conception permanently. Will not affect the general health or monthly. Already tried by hundreds of doctors and others. Results guaranteed Rs. 5 for full course. Postage extra. Agents wanted. Sanjimi Pharmaceutical Works Kapurthala (Punjab)

Held Back for Five Years by His Mistakes in English
—until someone told him the reason



THESE are a few of the mistakes that you are constantly making on his lips and in his letters. For years he wondered why he was always in the positions he occupied, why he never heard from his letters of appreciation. Then a real friend pointed out to him that only one really had mistake in English may completely spoil the favorable first impression created by fine manners, good clothes, and attractive personality.

Your mistakes in English stand out. The fact that you are unconscious of making them does not prevent those who know good English from noticing them, and commenting behind your back upon your apparent lack of education. Many a fine opportunity for advancement has been wrecked on the rock of a little mistake made in conversation or writing.

Correct your unconscious errors. For the first time in the history of education there is a way to improve your English quickly and surely. Sherwin Cody, perhaps the best-known teacher of practical English, has perfected and patented a remarkable device which will quickly find and correct the mistakes you unconsciously make. Correct English soon becomes a habit.

This method is so remarkably successful because it concentrates, not on useless rules, but on the formation of correct habits. There is no hard study. Only fifteen minutes a day is required, over a short period, and the instruction will definitely improve your English to your satisfaction.

GET FREE BOOK ON ENGLISH. Write to-day for Mr. Cody's new book "How to Speak and Write Masterly English." Merely post the coupon or a letter to-day. Free yourself of the embarrassing errors in English that keep you from feeling sure of yourself wherever you go. You can never achieve your greatest possibilities until you do master English.

The Metropolitan Institute, Alipore Road, Delhi, 4

Please send me your FREE book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This request does not obligate me in any way.

Name

Address

Occupation

Enclose 2 stamps for postage.

HOLIDAYS IN KASHMIR

Be sure that your Holiday programme includes the period from August 21st to September 4th, when the KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION will be in full swing. This will be followed by the festivities in honour of His Highness' Birthday.

LABHU RAM, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, 7013

IT WILL PAY YOU

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Write for terms, prices and samples to the—

SECRETARY, BIRLA MILLS, BIRLA LINES, P.O. (Delhi).

THIRD TEST MATCH

Jardine Unable To Captain England Due To Knee Trouble

(Special Cable). LONDON, Aug. 8. Jardine is unable to captain England in third test match against West Indies at Oval on August 12. The Surreyite is suffering from the after effects of the blow on his knee from Ashdown last week.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET RESULTS

(Special Cable). LONDON, Aug. 8.

The following are results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday.

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire: Derby won by 317 runs. Derby 448 for 8 declared; and 158 for 4 declared (Skinner 74). Warwick 197 and 92 (Copson 4 for 39). Mitchell 4 for 28.

Sussex vs. Middlesex: Sussex won by an innings and 65 runs. Sussex 512 for 3 declared. Middlesex 290 and following on 157 (Allen 80, James Langridge 5 for 33, Tate 4 for 20).

Gloucestershire vs. Somerset: Gloucester won by 106 runs. Gloucester 367 and 178 for 8 declared (Barnett 93). Somerset 325 (Burrough 79) C Parker 6 for 147, and 114 (C. Parker 6 for 22).

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire: Leicestershire won by 4 wickets. Northamptonshire 299 and 152 for 7 declared (Marlow 4 for 39). Leicestershire 169 and 283 for 6 (Shipman 59, Berry 76).

Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire: Surrey won on first innings. Hampshire 344 and 359 for 7 declared. (Mead 135, Pothecary 55). Kent 389 and 85 for no loss (Ashdown 52 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire: Lancashire won on first innings. Yorkshire 296 and 153 for three (Lealand 53). Lancashire 431 (Parkinson 69 not out).

Worcestershire vs. Essex: Essex won on first innings. Essex 477. Worcestershire 227 and following on 472 for three (Walters 134, Pataudi 231 not out).

Glamorgan vs. West Indies: West Indies won by ten wickets. Glamorgan 295 and 157 (Dai Davies 50, Achong 4 for 70). West Indies 463 and 30 for no loss.

Fender was courageous and his aggressive innings marked by off-drives demoralised the bowling. He reached boundary twelve times, and batted for five minutes under two hours.

Allen batted confidently, and his drives were powerful. He reached his 50 in an hour and three quarters, and his final stay at the wicket lasted 2 3/4 hours. Eight fours were included in his score.

COOD BOWLING BY LANGRIDGE. Langridge this morning came out with brilliant analysis of 103 overs, five maidens, 14 runs, 5 wickets.

Skinner's innings was attractive and he collected 32 runs in four. Taking wickets for Skinner and Blaxland to-day, Paine reached his hundred wickets for season.

Croom sending the first ball he received to the ropes, reached his thousand runs and when Mitchell captured Crooms wicket, he also reached his hundred wickets for the season.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 8. It is understood that the Maharaja of Travancore and party who have been on European tour will sail from Brindisi by M. V. Conte Verde and are expected to land in Bombay on the 24th inst. His Highness will arrive in Trivandrum on the 27th.—A. P.

ASTRONOMER'S DISCOVERY

RUGBY, Aug. 8.

An immense white spot which was observed by a Washington astronomer on Saturn was recorded thirty hours earlier by Mr. Will Hay non-professional astronomer, better known to the English public as a musical comedian.—B.O.W.

The authorities of the J. D. Railway, wire under date from Jaunagar that through communication will be restored from to-day.

THE NATION'S EYE

(Continued from page 6).

it was with great difficulty that he was persuaded to revise this view.

In 1932 he returned, and was swept away by the impact of youthful impatience and illusion supported by Senior Leaders' obstinacy for prestige.

Then came the Jail-fast and the Untouchability Pact where he surrendered the legitimate share of caste Hindus to non-caste Hindus, giving Dr. Ambedkar a number of seats—twice as many as Dr. Ambedkar himself was willing to accept in London.

Then the Harijan-imbroglio which lashed the orthodox Hindus into fury and created schism in the Hindu fold.

Hindu-Muslim Division and Hindu Division are the two apparent results of all these twelve years of nation's sacrifices under our great Gandhiji's inspiration. GOVERNMENT STAND FAST.

And Government?

Government has not budged an inch from its solid ground or fixed programme. It has altered its plan through a Federation and a constitution which will harness India with a responsibility for administration, finance and defence without 'real power' for any comprehensive task of Nation-Making, but its grip and ultimate authority remains not only unimpaired but with possibilities of strengthening it with internal feuds, coalitions and vested interests.

"And yet whose the fault? The greatest leader and ignominious results—why? The finest sacrifices and the worst disasters—why? Surely let all search their hearts. Was it genuine patriotism, or was it 'publicity and popularity—nationalism'. Was it leader-becoming campaign or national-emanipulation, and resurrection campaign. Gandhiji is apart from those who led under him and those who followed him. Why such a travesty of consequences? Surely there is something radically wrong with our leadership; something unsound in our sacrifices; something lacking in the basic quality of our patriotism, in the vital and fundamental conceptions and purposes of our struggles and sacrifices."

HOSTS OF SUFFERERS.

And what hosts of sufferers? The romance of suffering, of sacrifice, of lives shattered, of hopes frustrated, of families torn of mothers and wives walls in this freedom's fight is a chapter in the world history. We know that ten-fold sacrifices will be needed for nation's real liberty, that a million lives will have to be consecrated to the cause of India's Freedom, India's Integrity and Solidarity for Indian Peoples welding into a corporate Nationalism, but we would urge that now all the intelligentsia and the workers and the middle and merchant classes had better think out definite charted plans for progressive work in all directions—in the Legislatures, in the Executive Cabinets, in the Factories, in the Fields—in Commerce and in Industries.

MASSES INDIFFERENT

Applying the test of productive results, we will have to admit that the vast masses are indifferent, meek, submissive, and apprehensive, that while fearlessness gripped a hundred thousand persons, "three hundred and forty times as many" remained national paralytics, in somnolence, superstition and self-abasement, that trade and commerce suffered and millions of money were lost—a tale of national-woe and individual martyrdom, indeed, but not a tale of practical advance either in Freedom, Knowledge or Prosperity.

This is not an era of Martyrdom. We live in an age of Reason, of Commerce, of energy, of organisation and calculation, of internationalism. Can Indian thinkers blind themselves to the current of the age and protest and practice medieval martyrdom. Let us wake up from stupor, from our torpor, from our lethargy, and let us all who care nothing for leadership or name or fame, but who care for work, who care for real practical continuous effort, meet at various places in groups and think and plan in common. Let us plan not for a year or a decade, but a generation, with an eye to a century. Let us have foresight and patriotism. Let us have vision and not illusion. Let us have plans and not merely demonstrations. Let us have organisation of nation-making, economic-intellectual—political and not frothy agitation which merely causes rivalry in leadership—each leader trying to out-shine the other in expressions of discontent and advanced views—each exploiting

REVOLUTION IN CUBA

Military Take Possession Of Havana: Crowds Fired On

(Special Cable).

HAVANA, Aug. 8. The Military entered and took possession of the city following the declaration of martial law as a result of widespread revolution and strikes against President Machado's regime.

The crowd who were rejoicing in reports that Machado had resigned were fired on by the military. The crowd scurried into the streets. A number fell and fifteen are reported dead.

POLITICAL LEADERS' DECISION

Need Of President's Resignation Agreed To

HAVANA, Aug. 8.

Following the conference of Cuban political leaders at the United States Embassy, it was announced that they had agreed to the necessity of resignation of President Machado.

Liberal leaders, however, declined to discuss the shortening of President Machado's tenure of office.—Reuter.

MORE FACILITIES FOR HAJIS

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Government of India are very shortly publishing the draft of Haj Pilgrim rules as a result of a conference held yesterday with representatives of the interests concerned.

Sir Fazil Hussain presided.

Others present were Mr. Brown, representing Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Mr. Purdy, representing the British India Steam Navigation Co. Mr. Dadachanji of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Messrs. Shafi Daudi, Anwarul Azim and Ismail Ali Khan, Assembly members, Mr. Hasanali Ibrahim of the Haj Embassy Committee, Bombay and Mr. G. S. Balpal, Secretary, Education Department.

The rules will be published and criticisms will be invited. An important feature is provision for pilgrims of two meals and morning and afternoon tea at Rs. 12 for the entire voyage each way and one meal and one tea at Rs. 6 on each voyage. This is regarded as a substantial achievement in favour of pilgrims.—A. P.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.) 1. Sterling purchased in India During the week ending the 5th August 1933 335,000. From 1st April to 5th August 1933 14,988,000.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 8th August 1933. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,06,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-3 received approximately 33 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate annas fourteen and ples six per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday the 15th August 1933. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 18th August 1933. Other conditions are as usual.

A fatal accident occurred at Nagpur resulting in the deaths of two persons. It appears that the persons concerned were engaged in repairing a taxi when they came in contact with a live electric wire and expired on the way to the hospital.—A. P.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE POOR, ILLITERATE, UNTHINKING MASS.

MAKE AN EFFORT.

Why not make a herculean effort at educating instructing, training the mass in all the essentials of culture, civics, politics, administration, economic re-organisation; why not evolve a new synthesis of Rational Democracy for Mass-Enlightenment and Enrichment in India suitable to our conditions, appropriate to our sentiments, traditions and genius. Mahatmaji has nothing but his wearied views and programme. Other leaders have nothing but their communal or sectional programme. The Nation's Eye watches the tragedy of Indian Leadership; and the woeful fate of India's Masses. The Nation Calls but the Master Man is yet to come.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Steady With Moderate Business

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In the Share Market to-day, Jute Shares ruled steady and moderate business resulted. Coals were unchanged. Teas were steady and good business was recorded. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities—3 1/2 per cent. New 85/5 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent. New Loan 1947/50 94/10 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/3; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/2.

Banks—Imperial Bank fully paid 1198.

Cotton—Kesoram 3/7 small lot.

Coals—Bengal 210/8; Burrakur 11/4; Equitable 17; Ranegunge 31/4 small lot; Standard 24/12; Union 10/4.

Jutes—Anglo India 354 small lot; Auckland 183 small lot; Bally 152 small odd lot; Barnagore 135/8 small odd lot; Birla 8/12; Budge Budge 333; Clive 27/8; Fort William 2555 small lot; Hooghly 65/8; Howrah 51; Kamarhati 493; Kankarabati 457/8 small lot; Kinson 654 small lot; Lawrence 131; Nalhati 399 small lot; National 22/4; North Brook 129/8; Presidency 5/15; Union 396 small lot; Union 129.

Miscellaneous—Bengal Chemicals 295 small lot cum div; Bengal Telephone 15/10; Bengal Telephone 14; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 90/8 ex div; Indian Standard Wagon 41/15; Indian Standard Wagon pref 122.

Sugar Shares: Balmampur 11/12 Carew and Co. 15/12 small odd lot; Cawnpore 36/12; New Savan 15/14; Samastipore 17.

Tea Shares—Amluckie 77; Betina 25/12; Central Cachar 98; Desai and Parbutia 372; Hantapara 402 cum div; Lodo 191; New Doars ord 800; Patrakola ord 900; Singel 104; Toosta Valley 35/8.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

F P Bales 1933-34 1932-33

Receipts to date 59000 62000

Receipts Yesterday 7-8-33 14000 16000

Exports to date 7-8-33 117000 92000

Stock at Ports 4-8-33 296000 337000

Stock Interior Towns 4-8-33 117800 133400

Stock Live-roc 4-8-33 825000 772000

Visible Supply 4-8-33 6476000 6609000

Quantity in Sight 4-8-33 61000 55000

Quantity out of Sight 4-8-33 129000 149000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, August 8.

Castor seeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 27 1/4; Highest Rs. 27 1/4; Lowest Rs. 27 1/4; Closing Rs. 27 1/4.

Castor seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 28 1/2; Highest Rs. 28 1/2; Lowest Rs. 28 1/2; Closing Rs. 28 1/2.

Linseed December Delivery Opening Rs. 6 1/2; Closing Rs. 6 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening Rs. 28 1/2; Highest Rs. 28 1/2; Lowest Rs. 28 1/2; Closing Rs. 28 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 29 1/2; Highest Rs. 29 1/2; Lowest Rs. 29 1/2; Closing Rs. 29 1/2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

3 Days This year

Khandesh 1 219,492

Central India 511 206,281

Barisi and Nagar 148 132,979

Hyderabad-Gaorani 34 55,654

Berar 64 469,012

Central Provinces 136,164

Total Omras 758 1,219,532

Dholera 1,126 294,715

N.-W. Provinces 8055

Rajputana 17 84,146

Sind-Punjab 106,510

Broach 327,729

Coompta & Dharwar 1,042 90,192

Western-No. therns 99 71,699

Coccanada 13

Tinnevely & Cambodia 220 58,022

Persian 29 7,289

American 1,293 74,011

Egyptian & African 948 151,626

Comilla, Burma & other ports 88

Total 5,532 2,493,677

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 8.

1st Sept. to 3rd August

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday This year

Europe 2,905 395,119

Japan & China 3,347 1,179,168

Coast Ports 26,366

Up-country by Rail 130,630

Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 6,053

Total 6,252 1,737,361

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

August 8th.

Havre Maru, How, Karachi.

Jalarajan, MacDonald, Rangoon.

St. Andrews, Beupark, Calcutta.

Co Durban, Edgc, New York.

Gambada, Martin, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

August 8th.

Barpeta, Clark, Busrab.

Karanja, Baird, Durban.

Falkenfels, Schlemm, Karachi.

Badarpur, Campbell, Rangoon.

Himalaya, Schee, Trieste.

Wildenfels, Leps, Hamburg.

Gandara, Rankine, Rangoon.

LOADING.

August 8th.

Steamer Vasha for Busrab.

Co Durban for N. York.

President Pierce for New York.

Co Rangoon for L'pool.

Temple Lane for L'pool.

India for Genoa.

Alipore for Kobe.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karanja—The B.I.S.N. Coy's mail steamer Kara-Ja will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Havre Maru—The O.S.K. steamer Havre Maru, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi with a cargo of 564 tons cotton and iron scrap.

S.S. Jalarajan—The Scindia S.N. Coy's steamer Jalarajan arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. St. Andrews—The steam-

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Spot Silver 17 15/16d

Difference plus 1/16d

Forward 18 1/16d

BULLS UNLOADING BEFORE BUREAU REPORT

Present Prices Discount
Eleven Millions CropBearish Crop Estimate Will
Attract Buyers

CLOTH SALES BELOW OUTPUT

Bombay, August 8. As usual the cotton trade is puzzled over the first Bureau report on the probable production. It is merely the last million bales either 103 lakhs or 113 lakhs that will make the outlook bearish or bullish.

In the meantime the crop is reported, making good progress and cloth sales are estimated 30 per cent below the present production. Trade buying is considerably lessened.

The market is well liquidated and the technical situation is greatly strengthened and if the Bureau report turns out bearish, sold out Bulls will be induced to replace a portion of their long interest.

Bombay, August 8. The New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Monday awaiting the Government Bureau report which will be issued to-day. Prices declined on balls unloading but later advanced on covering. The market opened at a decline of 8 to 12 points on long liquidation. The offerings were well absorbed by short covering and prices after recovering the opening decline established a rise of 9 points. At this level there was renewed selling and the market closed at a decline of 17 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 9.90c. The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 20 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 9.86c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market was closed on Monday and is expected to open to-day at a decline of 16 to 18 points.

On the eve of the Bureau report professional operators are keenly watching the developments. But in view of improved technical situation there seems no justification for any anticipated decline in prices. On the contrary we think if prices decline after the Bureau report, it will be advisable to buy for a quick turn.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Aug. 8. N. Y. October highest 10.25 plus .09 at 1-30 p.m.; Lowest 9.99—19 at 3 p.m. Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:— New York—Prebureau liquidation with outside markets featureless. New York—Cotton, if breaks on Government Report, would buy. Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—Domestic goods sales below output. Crop prospects are favourable. Trade buying power is considerably lessened. Speculators are waiting Bureau Report. Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:— New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:— Weather generally favourable. Clearing conditions in East and Central highly beneficial. Drought in Texas and Oklahoma now broken in all sections except in extreme West Texas. Cloth sales estimated thirty per cent. below production. Prices sharply higher following processing tax. Mill activity slightly further reduced. Their Liverpool Agents cabled:— 12-29 p.m.—Light to moderate rainfall Louisiana and South Texas. Eastern belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy. 8-41 p.m.—New York: Long Liquidation before Bureau Report, awaiting events. Their New York friends cabled:—Anticipations divided, but present prices believed approximately discounting eleven million Bureau. Sustained decline improbable, even if estimates bearish. N. Y. December highest 10.47 at 1-40 p.m.; Lowest 10.20 at 12-19 p.m. Southern Cotton Co. estimate crop 11,065,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 7.
October, 1933. 9.99—17
December, 1933. 10.21—17
January, 1934. 10.23—17
March, 1934. 10.41—17
May, 1934. 10.58—17
Middling Spot 1934. 9.90—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, August 7.
October. 9.96—20

December. 10.18—21
Middling Spot. 9.86—20

NEW YORK

New York, August 7.
October. 10.04
December. 10.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 7.
Day's receipts at all U.S. ports. 14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain. nil.
Day's exports to the Continent. 6,000

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 8. (Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Prices per Ton.—
China Clay, quality No 999 Rs. 777
China Clay, quality No 777 Rs. 687
China Clay quantity No 333 Rs. 557
Prices per Cwt.—
Farina double sifted Rs 7-10-0;
Edson Salt Rs 4-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs 4-7-0; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs 6-10-0;
Dextrine (potato) White Rs 9-14-0;
Zinc Chloride Rs 12-6-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs 4-12-0;
Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs 18/-; Superfine Texol Rs 36-12-0;
Bleaching Powder United Alkali, small packing Rs 7-8-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs 10/-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs 10/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs 8-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs 42-8-0; Soda Ash, German Rs 7/-; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs 33-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs 32/-; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs 21-8-0
Prices per lb.—
Hydro Sulphide, BASF Rs 0-9-3;
Hydro Sulphide, English Rs 0-8-9;
Aniline Salt, Electro Rs 0-7-0;
Antimony Salt Rs 0-6-0; Acetic Acid Rs 0-7-0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs 0-6-9.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 8. The Silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling influenced by easier Shanghai closing advices. The Gold market is also quiet with a limited turnover. Ready silver 55-12-0
Shrawan 55-13-0
Bhaatva 56-2-0
Ready gold 30-12-3
Shrawan 30-12-6
Bhaatva 30-13-3

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Aug 7
SAKELS—
November. 15.44—09
January. 15.80—09
March. 16.21—02
ASH—
August. 13.03—04
September. 12.77—12
October. 12.87—13

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, August 8.
Linseed September. 6 7 3
Linseed May. 6 14 0
Wheat September. 4 12 9
Wheat May. 5 0 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 8.

In response to a further decline of 17 points in New York, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 220 8/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was some nervous liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 220 4/4 but at this level there was good support and prices rallied to Rs. 221. In view of Bureau report which will be received here to night at 9.35 p.m. there was absence of any fresh business and the market remained dull with irregular trading.

There exists a fairly large short interest in the local market and if the Bureau report causes any break, there will be considerable covering.

Later on there was considerable nervousness in the market and bull operators were freely buying. Put options with a view to save themselves from losses. Prices declined to Rs. 219 8/8 and the market displayed sold-out state. Later on Liverpool opened firm at a decline of 8 points against an expected decline of 16 points. Sterling was also weak. But our market failed to respond and prices advanced to Rs. 220 4/4. At this level the market again ruled dull and closed at 5-30 p.m. to open again at night for the Bureau Report.

Broach J/A. 201 8.
Broach A/M. 220.
Oomra D/J. 150 12.
Bengal D/J. 159 12.

ROOM RATES.

Superfine. 211
Fine. 208
Fully Good. 205
Good. 202

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 8.
Extra. S F FG
M G Bengal U P. 164 160 156 152
MG Punjab. 160 157 154 151
M G Rajputana. 161 158 155 152
MG Oomra. No 3. 196 194 192 189
MG Oomra. No 1. 203 201 199 196
MG Oomra. No 2. 199 197 195 192
M-G Broach. No. 2. 208 207 205 203
MG Punjab. Ame. 218 216 214 212
MG Surat. 257 255 253 251
M-G Rajputana. 257 255 253 251
M-G Navsari. 265 263 261 259

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 8th day of August, 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY

Vaidas.
B. T.) April/May July/Aug. 1934. 1933.
10-30 Rs. 221 4. 203 4
12-30 Rs. 220 8. 202 8
2-30 Rs. 219 8. 201 8
4-30 Rs. 220-. 202-
5-30 Rs. 220 4. 202 4
April-May highest 221 4 lowest 219 8
July/Aug. highest 203 4, owest 201 8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 8.
Bengal Superfine. 168
Bengal Fine. 165
Bengal FG. 162
Sindh-Punjab Fine. 165
Sindh-Punjab FG. 162
Wardha-Hingst Fine. 200 2
Nagpur Savner Fine. 200 2
Yeotmal Fine. 196
Arvi Fine. 197
Ellichpur Fine. 196
Amraoti-Berar Fine. 192
Khamgaon Fine. 192
Mulkapur Fine. 194
Khandesh Fine. 180
Muthia FG. 162
Jaina/Salku FG. 162
Burwah/Sanavav FG. 162
Ujjain/Shujapur FG. 162
Broach FG. 204 5
Punjab/American. 217
Punjab/American mix. 202
Cambodia. 262 67
Miraj/Sangli. 202 7
Compta Good. 207
Bagalkot. 192 97
Busoga. 340
Kampala. 344

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 7.
Broach July/A. Opening 205 1/4; Highest 205 1/4; Lowest 203 3/4; Closing 203 3/4.
Broach A/M Opening 224 1/4; Highest 224 1/4; Lowest 222 1/4; Closing 222 1/4.
Oomra D/J Opening 195 1/2; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 193 1/4; Closing 193 1/4.
Bengal D/J Opening 163 3/4; Highest 163 3/4; Lowest 161 3/4; Closing 161 3/4.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 7.

Messrs. Battilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com 12
Amer. Power and Light Pdl 6
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent P A 25
Amer. Power Com 11
Amer. Form Power Gold D 48 1/2
Amer. Form Power 7 per cent P 23

Electric Bond Common 23
Electric Bond 5 dol pdl 48
Consolidated Gas 49 1/2
Columbia Gas 19
United Power & Light A 5
North American 24 1/2
United Corp 9
American Super Power 5
American Tel and Tel 123
Western Union Telg 58 1/2
Radio Corp 8
Chesapeake & Ohio 43
New York Central 41
Union Pacific R R 115
Pennsylvania R R 34 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R R 28 1/2

TRADING IN COTTON

Bombay, Aug 8.

The U. S. Government Bureau Report will be published in America to-day, in view of which our market will be open for trading to day from 12 noon upto 9-15 p.m. when it will be closed for the reception of the Bureau and will re-open after the receipt of the Report till 11-30 p.m.

Guaranty Trust 324

International Carriers 7 1/2
Noranda Mines 32
New York City 1935 Bonds 6 per cent 96

United States Steel 51 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 39
Youngstown Sheet and Tube 24 1/2
American Smelting 33
Int. Nickel Common 17 3/4
International Harvester 33
Araconda Copper Mining 16 1/2
Kennebec Copper 19
Corro de Pasco Copper 31
Glidden 14 1/2
General Motors 28 1/2
Packard Motor 5
General Electric 22
Good year Tyre 35 1/2
United Aircraft 32
Curtiss Wright 3
National Dairy 19 1/2
Standard Oil of N J 35
Mid Con Petroleum 11
Phillips Petroleum 13
St. Regis Paper 5
American Radiator 14
National City Bank 31 1/2
Chrysler 34
Sun Life of Canada 47 1/2
American Ice Co 12
M&C Intyre 33
Kelvinator 10
Market dull and fractionally lower. Carloadings for the week ending 29th July 6,38,300.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Settlement Scrips Taxable.
3 1/2 per cent GPN Sett. 85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent GPN Cash. 85 5/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett. 98-0
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash. 98-1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett. 113-0
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash. 113-1

Tax-Free.
5 per cent 1935 Mysore. 111
5 1/2 per cent 1933 Mysore 108 8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 107 1/2

Taxables.
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50. 94 1/3
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash. 101 1/2
4 p.c. 1943 Cash. 101 1/3
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash. 102-8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash. 105-4
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash. 106 1/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash. 106 1/5
5 per cent 1935 Cash. 104 8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash 107 1/4
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash 107-8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.
4 per cent B P T 1974. 93-0
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974. 92-0
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959. 105-0
6 p.c. M Deb. 1954. 115-0
6 p.c. K P T 1956. 115-0
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937. 107
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. notes opened at 85 7/8—declined to 85 3/8— but closes at 85 5/8.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Difference
New York-Liverpool: October 167 January 148; March 141.
Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/M 221; Liverpool May 5-94 Rs. 37 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York: Broach A/M 221; New York May 10-53 Rs. 41 3/4 at 4 1/2 1/2 Cross Rate

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations
Bombay, Aug. 8.

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1/6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32

Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to Dec.

Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Ban. Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.

New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 301 Nominal.
Banks Selling T T 296 No-
Banks buying T T 295 No-

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 631
Banks buying D D 641

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4

JAPAN:—
Bank selling T T 80 1/2 Nominal

Banks Buying 60 Days 79 Nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 94 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 84 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 103

CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4 1/2 7th inst.

Shanghai-London 1/3 1/16 8th inst.

Japan-London 1/2 3/8 8th inst.

London-Paris Closed 7th inst.

London-Belgium Closed 7th inst.

London-Switzerland Closed 7th inst.

London-Italy Closed 7th inst.

London-Berlin Closed 7th inst.

London-Holland Closed 7th inst.

London-Stockholm Closed 7th inst.

London-New York Closed 7th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Quiet.

Gold £84 5/8 5th inst.; Closed 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 7/8 5th inst.; Closed 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 5th inst.; Closed 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 35 7/8 5th inst.; 36 3/16 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent 5th inst.; Closed 7th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 3/4 per cent 5th inst.; Closed 7th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.
6 mos. 1 per cent.
6 mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Aug 7.
To-day. Total
Broach J/A. 700 23,100

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)
Receipts from 1st September to 3rd August. 24,85,328
Same time last season. 19,98,024
Exports from 1st September to 3rd August. 19,32,333
United Kingdom. 19,32,333
Continent. 3,32,631
China. 1,23,200
Japan. 10,55,988
Coast Ports. 26,366
U.S.A. 25

Total. 16,00,873 9,13,095

Total exports by rail, 1st September 1932 to 3rd August 1933. 1,30,630

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1932 to 3rd August 1933. 6,39,952

Same time last year. 7,81,331

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 3rd August 1933. 8,35,847

Same period last year. 7,88,207

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce & other sources).
Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September 1932 to 31st July 1933. 9,49,921

Total for the corresponding period last season. 7,35,778

Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1932 to 31st July 1933. 9,55,813

Total for the corresponding period last season. 6,86,396

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mill Shares Easy On Weakness
In Cotton

GENERAL SCATTERED SELLING

Bombay, Aug. 8

In sympathy with a further decline in raw cotton prices, the Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day during a small session of one hour. There was increased selling pressure in Mill shares which was followed by general scattered long liquidation in other speculative counters. There was marked absence of any buying the undertone of the market was quiet. Cement and Steel shares

Simplex. 84-6
Swadeshi. 260
Tata Mills. 30-4
Vishnu Mills. 1,605-0

BANK SECTION

Bank of India. 1038
Baroda Bank. 874-6
Bombay Provincial. 51
Central Bank. 23-12
Imperial F P. 1,202-8
Imperial P. P. 296-4
Union Bank. 4-7

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric. 152-8
Andhra Valley Ordy. 1477-8
Bombay Tram Ordy. 138-6
Broach Electric. 12
Karachi Electric. 185-0
Surat Electric. 167-8
Suburban Electric. 131-4
Tata Hydro Ordy. 163-7
Tata Power Ordy. 1043-12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Bombay Dyeing 783; 88; 91; 89.
Century 237; 35; 36.
Central India 330; 31; 30.
Colaba 92.
Crescent 57.
Fazulbhoy 331; 27; 30; 28-2.
Kohinoor 163.
New Great 164; 60; 62.
Pearl 225/10; 21; 19; 20.
Simplex 84.
Swadeshi 262; 60.
Bundl 268 1/2.
I. Cement 296; 93; 96.
T. Steel Dtd. 218; 20; 19.
T. Steel Ord 56/14; 8; 14; 12.
B. Steam 287; 86/14.
B. Burma 405; 391; 92.
Tata Hydro 163-2; 63-7.
Andhra 1477; 75; 77.
Tram Ord. 139/6.

ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover of business.

Dyeing opened at 782 8/ and closed at 789 8/8. Fazuils started at 330 and declined to 328 2/2.

Pearls fluctuated in the region of 220. New greats were on offer at 162 8/8. Andhras opened at 1480 and closed at 1477 1/2.

Powers were quiet at 1043 1/2. Hydros declined to 162 1/3 and closed at 163 7/8.

Katni were quoted at 294 6/ and Shahabads found buyers at 283 1/2 at the close. Tata 2nd Prefa closed at 95 1/2.

Burmah touched 405 7/8 to close at 392 8/8. Tata Ordys finished at 56 1/2 and Deferreds at 219 6/8.

The share market will remain closed to-morrow for settlement purposes.

DEBENTURES.

6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb. 108-4
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb. 56-4
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb. 96/10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb. 108-10

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantje. 802/8
Amritsar Psalt Old. 112
Central Provinces. 80
Dhond Baramati. 81-0
Guzerat. 58/4
Hoshiarpur Doab. 80
Larkhana. 81/8
Larkhana. 81/8
Mandra Bhon. 75
Mymensingh Rebate. 82/8
Mymensingh Gtd. 82
Pachora Jamner. 61
Sara Sirajgunj. 81
Sialkot Narowal. 82
Sind Light. 50/10
Taity Valley. 702-8
Upper Sind Light. 57

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown. 209-12
Br. Burma Petrol. 215-6
Bombay Burma Old. 392-8
Bombay Burma New. 133-2
Bombay Steamer. 288-14
Bombay Telephone. 87
Belapur Sugar. 188-12
Indian Radio Ordy. 470/4
Indian Radio Def. 478-2
Indian Mercantile. 42/4
McKenzie. 59
New India Assurance. 25-4
Jupiter Insurance. 11/4
Oriental Insurance. 3

JUPITER GENERAL
various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1933

BENGAL CONGRESSMEN'S FUTURE PROGRAMME

C. D. Movement To Be Abandoned And New Party To Be Formed To Work In Legislature And In Constructive Activities ?

CALCUTTA, August 8. According to a newspaper report a largely attended conference of a section of Congressmen was held in Calcutta at which a prolonged discussion took place as regards the practical results of the civil disobedience movement, from the point of view of the advancement of the national cause.

It is understood that the general consensus of opinion so far as Bengal was concerned was that civil disobedience whether mass or individual should be abandoned. As for the future programme of the Bengal Congress the general view was that a party on the lines of the late C. R. Das Swaraj Party should be formed both to work in the

legislature and in constructive activities outside.

A small committee consisting among others of Dr. B.C. Roy, Mr. S.K. Basu, the Mayor, Mr. T.C. Goswami, Mr. Naline Ranjan Sarkar and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy was appointed to draft the necessary constitution.

The Associated Press has been authorised by Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy to state that although informal discussions of the current problems were held, yet no decision was arrived at and the report was "absolutely unauthorised and more of a speculation."

Mr. S.K. Basu, the Mayor, said that he was asked to attend the discussions but he was not a party to any decision whatsoever.—A.P.

VICEROY AND LADY WILLINGDON AT COOPERAGE



The Viceroy's arrival at the Cooperage on Monday evening to witness the semi-final of the Meakin (Football) Cup.



Lord Willingdon being introduced to the members of the Western India Football Club, when he and Lady Willingdon attended the semi-final of the Meakin Cup at the Cooperage on Monday evening.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

Move For Provisional Agreement

ASSURANCE WANTED

British Government Approached

LONDON, Aug. 8. The "Financial Times," Tokyo correspondent says that the Japanese Ambassador at London has been instructed by the Foreign Minister to ask the British Government for a provisional Indian trade agreement, pending the Simla agreement, also an assurance that any formula reached at Simla will be considered in later talks in London.

READMISSION OF RANGOON RICE.

The Japanese Foreign Office is facing strong opposition from the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, who are opposing the proposal to readmit Rangoon rice since the present domestic supply is excessive, as also the proposal to bind Japan to meet certain proportion of her raw cotton needs from India, declaring it an unnecessary handicap since prices now determine the proportion.—Reuter's Special.

BURMA AND FEDERATION

Will Burmese Politicians Come To Terms?

"DELAYING PROGRESS"

Advice Of "Times" Not To Chaffer

LONDON, Aug. 8. The "Times" in a leading article on the White Paper on constitutional reforms for Burma says it is hoped that publication of the scheme will persuade Burmese politicians to come to terms instead of chaffering for better conditions than any Indian State or province has demanded.

Obviously there will be no response to the demand for exceptional political privileges. No member of the Federation which is planned for India can expect the British or Indian Government to recognise Burma's right to secession. If Burma be granted this right why not Bengal?

It is hoped, therefore, that Burmese leaders will not continue to hold out for impossible terms, and thus delay their country's political progress.

"ABSOLUTELY SEPARATIST AT HEART."

"Daily Telegraph" says that Burma is at heart absolutely separatist. There is no more real desire for association with India than with China. To admit Burma to the Federation would be an act of political insanity. Indians would be first to resent it. The Burmese are a homogeneous people with country, culture and future of their own. That must be recognised in the resettlement of the Indian situation.—vReuter.

A public meeting of pilgrims and inhabitants held at Badrinath on 6th inst. presided over by Babu Pandonarasingsh Zamin-dar Khatangs, Gaya, has unanimously resolved that the U.P. Government be requested to hand over the Temple and Puri Badrinath to Tehri Darbar, for satisfactory management, and Sanatandharam protection. The Tehri Darbar also is requested to take over the Badrinath temple.

Not and asked him what had happened to their plan.

Witness deposed that accused No. 1 told him that he and accused No. 8 went about the night previous to the explosion to kill Mr. Mustafa Ali but could not find him.

The court then rose to reassemble at 1 p.m.—A. P.



The Viceroy (right of the pillar), accompanied by Lady Willingdon (second from left; bottom row), attended the semi-final of the Meakin Cup at the Cooperage on Monday evening.

INDIAN TEA CONTROL BILL FRAMED

Industry's Plea For Restriction Of Exports

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA.

The Indian Tea Control Bill has been framed.

In the "statement of objects and reasons" signed by the Secretary to department of Education Health and Lands, it is stated:

"In October 1932, representatives of Indian Tea Industry approached the Government of India with a view to securing their support to the international scheme for restriction of exports of tea."

The Indian Tea Association, Acting for the industry, produced a scheme which had the support of tea interests both in Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies. The main features of the scheme were:

(1) that exports of tea would be restricted to a percentage of maximum exports from each producing country in any of the three years 1929, 1930 and 1931.

(2) that restriction scheme would remain in force for five years commencing from April 1, 1933.

(3) that during this period the existing areas under tea would not be extended beyond half per cent of the present planted area.

The scheme also provided that heads of agreements would be enforced to each of the contracting countries by the Government concerned.

The results of referendum issued to all known estates have been examined and it appears that over 92 per cent of the industry reckoned in terms of production have expressed themselves in favour of the scheme.

There has been no death in the Turkish town of Segir for twenty years.

BANGALORE ADVOCATE ARRESTED

To Be Taken To Karwar To Stand Trial There

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 8.

On a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Karwar, Bombay Presidency under section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act, S. Venkatapathaiya, Advocate and Municipal Councillor Bangalore City, was arrested, last night, at his residence, by Inspector Subbarao City Police.

Sgt. Venkatapathaiya was produced before the District Magistrate, Cantonment to-day, and then taken to Karwar to stand trial.

MOTOR TAX IN BENGAL

Yields Rs. 192 Lakhs

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The motor vehicles tax yielded during the year in the whole of the province approximately Rs. 1,200,000, of which about Rs. 3,70,000 were collected in the mofussil and the balance in Calcutta. It is understood that Rs. 8,00,000 will be distributed by the Ministry of Local Self-Government among 25 District Boards in Bengal and 100 Municipalities from the proceeds of the tax during the year 1932-33.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVT'S FOUR P. C. BONDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Punjab Government announces that subscriptions will be received from August 15 for the issue of 4 per cent bonds in two sections (a) Cash and (b) Conversion of 6-1/4 per cent Punjab bonds 1933 which are due to mature in October.

The new bonds will be issued at Rs. 96 per cent and will be redeemable at par on September 1, 1948. The cash section will be closed to subscriptions without notice as soon as it appears that a total of Rs. 150 lakhs (nominal) approximately been reached and in any case not later than August 31.

In the event of subscriptions in this section exceeding the limit Rs. 150 lakhs a partial allotment will be made.

Conversion section will remain open up to August 31.

POSTAL PEON ROBBED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

A Wardha message says that while the postal peon was taking some cash to the Imperial Bank he was waylaid by three or four pathans one of whom dogged him and divested him of the cash. One of the pathans was caught on the spot but the others managed to run away.

Following this incident, the Police have arrested a band of baluchis who recently arrived at Wardha.

Justice Sir T. S. Macpherson having resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the Patna University, Justice Khwaja Mohamad Noor, is understood, has been appointed to succeed him. He will take charge on 21st or 22nd of this month.—A. P.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN AUSTRIA

German Government Deny Breach Of Existing Treaties And Application Of Four-Power Pact In This Instance

BERLIN, Aug. 7. Replying to identical notes handed to the Wilhelmstrasse by the British and French Ambassadors, with regard to Germany's anti-Austrian activities, the German Government has refused to agree with the Anglo-French contention that the political propaganda of the Nazis in Austria constituted a breach of the existing treaties, and has declared: "Germany, therefore, held this interference in the German-Austrian impasse inadmissible."

An official communique adds that the German Government failed to see any application of the Four-Power Pact in this instance, and from the German side no treaty has been violated in any way.

An officially inspired article sharply criticises the Dollfuss Government for not taking into account the "moral and spiritual change of the Austrian people," and denounces France and her associates for sanctioning the establishment in Austria of an auxiliary police of 18,000 men as "conflicting with the spirit of the Four-Power Pact."—Reuter.

ITALY TO INCREASE HER ARMY?

Report Of Asking Permission From Austria To Increase Baseless

ROME, Aug. 7.

It is stated officially at the Foreign Office that the report from Paris that Italy has asked permission from Austria to increase her army, despite the Treaty of Trianon is baseless.

It is admitted that a preliminary, tentative exchange of ideas relating to the matter might have occurred, but Italy has not taken any initiative, and it is at least premature to say that the Italian Government has asked such a permission.

A report is current that Dr. Dollfuss will shortly visit Rome.—Reuter.

AUSTRIANS MUCH EXCITED

Four Suspects Arrested

KUFSTEIN, Aug. 7.

The Austrian auxiliary policeman Michael Schwaninger, who was shot dead near here, this morning, was patrolling with a colleague on the Austrian side of the frontier when shots were fired from the German side. Schwaninger dropped dead.

His colleague returned fire, and it is believed wounded the assailant.

Austrians are greatly excited, and insist that attack was preconcerted.

Four men have been arrested, including three Austrian Nazis. It transpires that there was a similar incident on the night of 3rd August when nobody was hurt. Subsequently a sheet of paper was found, indicating that the attack was the revenge for shooting a German inn-keeper who had failed to answer the challenge of Austrian auxiliary policemen on the railway line.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADVANCES

Sir F. Hussain Emphasises Importance Of Economic Marketing

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Sir Fazli Hussain who presided over the eighth annual meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research this afternoon, after reviewing the various activities of the Council noted with gratification the results of varied research schemes which he said were progressing on sound and profitable lines. The initial successes achieved were properly followed up. To mention only some of the larger schemes, said Sir Fazli, the Council had in operation properly co-ordinated schemes of research on sugar, rice and fruit growing, dry farming, locust control, and schemes for animal nutrition and for the investigation of animal diseases in various provinces.

He particularly emphasised the importance of up-to-date and economic marketing which was essential if the cultivator was to reap anything like a fair reward for his labours. It was clear more-over, that if India was to take full advantage of the importance of tariff preference in the United Kingdom secured by the Ottawa Trade Agreement, the quality of handling and grading of Indian Agricultural produce must at least be equal to that of the produce of the competing countries.

Referring to the limited funds at their disposal, the Chairman stressed that a well-thought-out programme of research should steadily be built up, in order that whatever funds they might be able to secure, might be applied to the best advantage.

Earlier Sir Fazli referred to the useful work done by the Council at the Sugar Conference, and also in developing the oil-crushing industry, recommendations of which were before the Board for consideration in definite form.—A. P.

Percy M. Hunt, of Detroit, picked up the hand which was dealt to him in a bridge game and uttering an excited cry fell dead. The hand proved to be a perfect suit of hearts.